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FRIENDS OF SHIP BILL ELATED AS TWO COME BACK

Return of Senator Smith of South Carolina and Newlands Make Democrats Willing for First Time to Have Roll Call

ALIGNMENT IS EQUAL

Administration Leaders Would Depend Upon Vice-President Marshall to Cast Vote Throwing the Decision to Them

WASHINGTON—Administration leaders in the Senate ship purchase contest were delighted today at the unexpected arrival of Senator Smith of South Carolina. Senator Newlands of Nevada, also reached Washington, completing the Democratic mobilization.

The Democrats were ready this afternoon for a vote whenever they could force one. Even on the motion, made by Senator Clarke, leader of the bolting Democrats, to send the bill back to the commerce committee without instructions, they were willing for the first time to have a rollcall. On this motion Senator Kenyon was pledged to vote with the Republicans, and a rollcall, according to poll, would therefore stand 48 to 48, with the vice-president deciding.

On hearing of Senator Newlands and Smith's arrival, the Republicans opposed to the bill met in Senator Gallinger's office. It was decided that Senator Dillingham of Vermont should speak on immigration, this being hoped to call Senator Smith's attention vividly to the presidential veto of that bill, of which Smith was in charge.

Motion to Take Up Rivers and Harbors Bill May Hold Up the Ship Measure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—As the Senate convened today, a motion to take up the rivers and harbors bill, which has been reported to the Senate, was in order, because appropriation bills take precedence over all other business. If the ship bill drags on another day or two such a motion will be made, either by Senator Gallinger, the Republican leader, or by Senator Clarke, chairman of the commerce committee, one of the seven recalcitrant Democrats.

This motion probably would prevail, for it is thought the Republicans and the seven Democrats would hold together; this would replace the ship bill with the rivers and harbors measure, which would mean the end of the former for this session. This motion would embarrass several southern Democrats, especially Senators Simmons and Fletcher, who are in charge of the ship bill, and who also are greatly interested in the rivers bill.

Administration senators were expected to make their supreme effort today to secure an advantage that would let them enact the ship bill. Since the revolt last Monday they had been filibustering, awaiting the return to the city of Senators Newlands, Lewis and Smith of South Carolina, in the hope of securing a tie vote with the help of Senator Norris, Republican, so the Vice-President could cast the deciding vote. Senator Smith is thought to be out of sympathy with the bill. The pending business is Senator Clarke's motion to recommit the ship bill to the committee, to pigeon-hole it. One administration plan was to seek to amend this motion and instruct the committee to report back forthwith a bill providing absolutely government ownership of ships to get the Republican votes of Senators Norris and Kenyon.

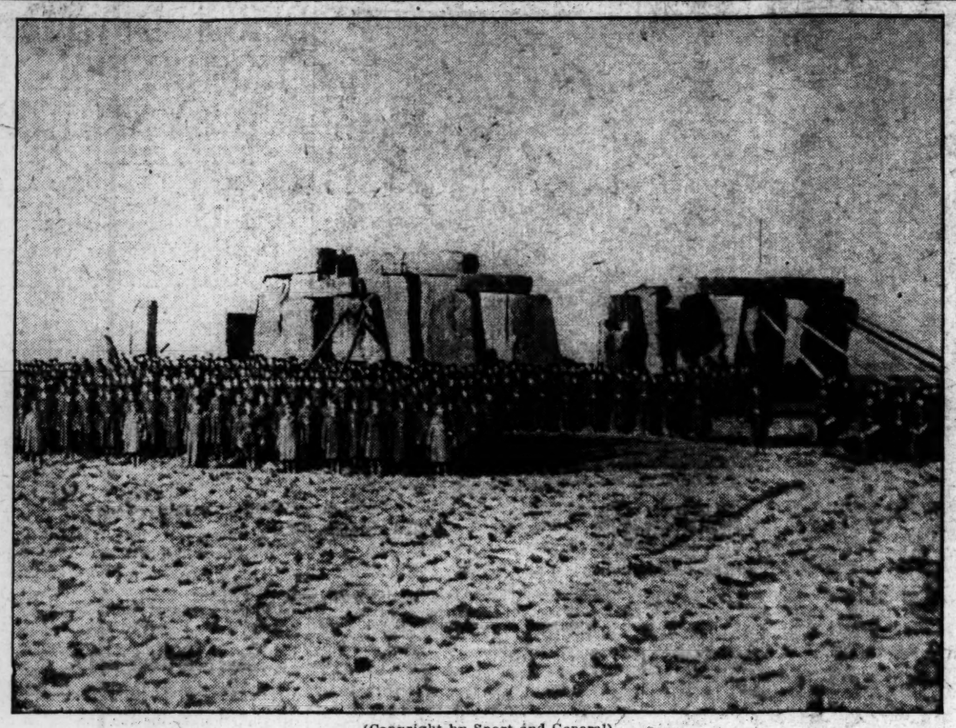
Another plan is to move to discharge the commerce committee from further consideration of the Gore substitute bill (introduced last Thursday) and bring it before the Senate. The Republicans are primed for this move with parliamentary ammunition. They will contend that the motion is not in order because another motion is pending; also they cite the rules that show such a motion must lie over one day and inasmuch as the Senate recessed instead of adjourning Friday, today is the same legislative day.

But the best the administration can hope for by either of these courses is to transfer the filibuster back to the Republicans. Even if the Republicans should lose the majority which they now hold they would renew talking to consume time, with every prospect of keeping it up to March 4 if necessary.

The parliamentary advantage favors them and they would start afresh. About the only way the bill could be forced through over their opposition is by resort to unprecedented parliamentary rulings known as "strong arm" tactics.

One remaining possibility is a compromise on a bill to purchase naval auxiliary ships to be leased to private parties as cargo carriers in peace times. The Republicans would permit such a bill to pass.

This week should determine whether an extra session will be necessary. If the ship bill holds out a week longer it will be practically impossible to finish the appropriation bills by March 4. All parties want to avoid an extra session and the pressure this week in that interest will be almost irresistible. Only 22 working days of the session remain.



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Canadians lined up outside of Stonehenge, Eng.

PRICES ON FLOUR AND SUGAR RISE; EGGS ARE LOWER

Lift of Wholesale Scale Results in Another Retail Increase—Shipping Men Say Plenty of Cuban Sugar to Be Had

Advanced prices on flour and sugar, both wholesale and retail, as well as a declining tendency in the better grades of eggs featured the Boston market today.

Retailers about the city today advanced the barrel price of bread flour 25 cents, keeping pace with the rising wheat market. Best patents now sell at $9.75 a barrel. The retail bag price is $1.30. Other grades of bread flour may be procured at $9.25 a barrel and $1.20 a bag.

Pastry flour again rose today, selling for $9 a barrel and $1.15 in the bag.

Boston sugar refiners raised their quotations another 25 points today. This is a total advance of 70 points over the price prevailing last Monday.

Refiners' prices are now quoted on granulated and fine at a basis of 5.75c per pound in 100-barrel and car lots; in 20 barrel lots from 5.80c to 5.90c.

The jobbing price on sugar went up 25 points to 6.05c per pound by the barrel and 100-lb bag as a result of the rise in the refiners' quotations. This caused the retailers to raise their price per pound to 6½c.

Sugar Tends Up

One refiner today said appearances are that the market will continue upward, due to the scarcity of raw sugar on the market. The market held strong today.

Influx of sugar at this port during the past few days and with receipts now on the way from Cuba, may cause the price to drop again, it is believed in some quarters.

"Sugar is more plentiful in Cuba than it was last year, and there are considerable quantities of it on hand awaiting shipment to the United States," said Capt. P. E. Webster of the American steamer Santa Clara, which arrived here today with 25,000 bags sugar.

Captain D. Molenaar of the Dutch steamer Bruckhausen, which also arrived today, corroborated Captain Webster's report, and both skippers agreed that scarcity of tonnage is the only plausible excuse for an increase in the price here. The Bruckhausen brought 16,250 bags of sugar, total receipts of both vessels being approximately 13,200,000 pounds sugar.

These Cuban cargoes increased in value $95,000 on the way to Boston because of the advancing market here. The two skippers said that there was a large fleet of boats loading sugar at Cuba.

Large receipts of eggs are said to be

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EARL GREY MAKES AN INSPECTION OF CANADIAN TROOPS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

DEVIZES, Eng.—The first brigade of artillery of the Canadian contingent was recently inspected at Devizes by Earl Grey, formerly Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada. Colonel Morrison, commandant, Colonel Burstall and Colonel Dodds were on parade.

Following the inspection loud cheers were given for Earl Grey, who afterwards accompanied the brigade to church.

At a march past afterward Earl Grey took the salute and intimated that the brigade would very soon proceed to the front.

GERMANY WILLING THAT AMERICANS SELL ITS GRAIN

BERLIN, Feb. 7, by wireless telegraphy to Sayville, N. Y.—Vice-Chancellor Clemens Delbrueck, in a statement given out today says that the regulations under which imported grain was subject to sale only to municipalities or the grain monopoly organization had been revoked by the Bundesrath, and he announced the willingness of the government to entrust the sale of such grain to an American organization for the duration of the war. By this step, he said, the absolutely non-contraband character of such grain shipments would be established. In his statement the vice-chancellor said, in part:

"The Bundesrath's regulations for dealing in grain and flour, promulgated Jan. 25, did not contemplate the expropriation of grain supplies in favor of the government or German army, but solely its equitable distribution for private consumption. It is, therefore, a measure of protection for the individual against speculation.

"Furthermore, paragraph 45 of this regulation reads: 'The stipulations of this regulation do not apply to grain or flour imported from abroad after Jan. 31.'

"According to the principles of international law, such grain cannot be regarded as so-called relative contraband.

"The German government also has declared its readiness to deliver trade in such imported food products to American organizations for the duration of the war."

MAY ADVISE USE OF NEUTRAL SHIPS

WASHINGTON — President Wilson and cabinet were considering a plan today to advise all American official representatives who go to Europe henceforward to take American or other neutral ships. It was hinted that a similar proposal might be made to unofficial travelers, to avoid embarrassing the government.

SEVERE ACTIONS IN CARPATHIANS, DESPATCHES SAY

While Russians Claim Success Against German Column Marching to Bolimow, Austrians State Russians Retreat

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Feb. 8—On the right bank of the Vistula, there occurred fighting on a wide front, resulting, according to an official report, in Russian successes. The Germans were dislodged by the bayonet from various villages, while important fighting occurred on the Sierpe railway at Rypin, where the Russians successfully delivered night attacks.

On the Bzura and Rawka, Friday, the cannonade continued, but on the west bank of the Bzura, near its mouth, the Russians attacked and made progress. The Russians bombarded a German column marching to Bolimow, the German infantry being scattered and abandoning their guns.

In the Carpathians, fighting has occurred on the whole front, the Russians shattering the German resistance at three fortified positions, at Mezo Laborcz, and pursuing the Germans several versts, capturing two guns, five machine guns, the commander of the third Honveds, 47 officers, and 2516 soldiers. The Austro-German forces who crossed the Bezkid pass, Friday, have been repulsed with heavy losses, retreating in disorder on the railway line to Nadoworna.

In the Bukowina the Russians holding back an offensive of strong forces in difficult country, are falling back. Despite the falling back of the Russians in the Carpathians and the Bukowina, the fighting there favors them. The Austrian forces include several divisions formerly engaged against the Serbians.

A Russian army corps, fighting in the direction of Mezo Laborcz, captured, between Jan. 26 and Feb. 5, 11 field guns, two mountain guns, two bomb mortars, 22 machine guns, an aeroplane, telephones, two commanders of regiments, over 170 officers, and over 10,000 soldiers, including many Hungarians.

Feb. 7—The official communique states that severe fighting occurred in East Prussia.

On the left of the Vistula, the Russians maintained their position despite the determined German efforts, crossed the Bzura near its mouth, and captured a very important point d'appui, north of Vitkovitze village.

Near Borzimow, the Russians captured a long line of German trenches including part of a second line.

In the Carpathians, stubborn fighting took place to the north of the line of Zboro, Sztropko and Mezo Laborcz, the Russian progress continuing. Zboro is a few miles north of Bartfeld while Szstropko is 11 miles southwest of the Mezo Laborcz pass.

The Austro-German offensive in Beskid pass has been checked.

VIENNA, Feb. 8—An official report states that in southern Bukowina, the Austrians are progressing, the Russians being in complete retreat, leaving 1200 prisoners and much war materiel. The Austrians have entered Kimpolung.

BERLIN, Feb. 7—The official statement announces that all the Russian attacks in East Prussia and south of Vistula, on the Bzura front, were repulsed.

SENATOR FORESEES AN EXTRA SESSION OF U. S. CONGRESS

WASHINGTON—"I don't see how an extra session can be escaped," Senator John Sharp Williams said today, after a conference with President Wilson.

SUPREME COURT SITTING CHANGE IS BEING SOUGHT

Massachusetts Bar Association Petitions for Legislation Allowing Full Bench to Sit Outside Boston at Its Discretion

SEEK TIME SAVING

Hearing Set for Feb. 17 on Proposal Designed to Make State Judicial System "More Adaptable to Needs of People"

Changes in the Massachusetts judicial system that will make it "more adaptable to the actual needs of the people in connection with the prompt and efficient disposal of business" are sought in several petitions to the Legislature filed on behalf of the legislative committee of the Massachusetts Bar Association.

A public hearing on one of the more important proposed changes, to have all the sittings of the full supreme judicial court at Boston, except when the court thinks proper to sit elsewhere, has been set for Wednesday, Feb. 17, before the joint committee on the judiciary.

Under the present system, the full court is required to travel long distances to sit sometimes for only a few hours or a few days. The Bar Association's committee believes this practise occasions an unnecessary waste of time and avoidable expense as well as frequent delay to parties waiting for cases to be tried.

Work Summarized

The average amount of business accomplished at the annual sittings of the full bench outside of Boston during the past eight years is shown by the committee to be as follows:

In Pittsfield, average time in court, for each annual sitting, two hours, 11 minutes, to hear an average of from two to three cases argued.

In Greenfield, and Northampton (in alternate years), average time in court, for each annual sitting, three hours, 25 minutes, to hear average of about five cases argued.

In Springfield, average time spent for each annual sitting, about 4 hours, 8 minutes, to hear an average of about four cases argued.

In Worcester, average time spent in court, for each annual sitting, not quite two days, to hear an average of about 15 to 16 cases argued.

In Taunton, average time spent in court, for each annual sitting, about two days, to hear about 13 cases argued.

In Salem, average time spent in court, for each annual sitting, about 2½ days, to hear about 19 to 20 cases argued.

The committee says in a circular sent to many members of the Legislature that in considering these facts they should remember that five judges have to spend considerable time on the train traveling to and from the above places.

Anticipating that objections to the proposed change might be made by attorneys outside the vicinity of Boston, who might feel that they would have to wait while Boston cases were being disposed of, the committee says that it "feels quite satisfied that the judges of the supreme court will arrange their work in such a way that the cases from various counties will be grouped so that those who come from a distance will have an opportunity for a prompt and convenient hearing."

Advantages Urged

The committee says also that it believes "the advantage, both to clients and counsel, of opportunity for an earlier hearing of exceptions or appellate matters than is possible under the present system will outweigh any disadvantage to the bar."

Relative to the present system, the committee says in part:

"By the present arrangements sittings of the full court for appellate business are had at Boston at different times from November to March, while in other countries there is only one sitting in the year and this sitting sometimes lasts only part of a day. In these counties, if a case is not ready at the yearly sitting, or is for any reason postponed, it has to go over for another year, while at Boston there is no sitting between March and November. In order to avoid the waste of time and expense involved in this arrangement and the consequent delay to the parties, it is proposed that all sittings of the full court shall be at Boston, except when the court thinks proper to sit elsewhere.

"By this means it will be practicable to have sittings at Boston from time to time during the year, and parties in cases pending in other counties will have the same opportunities for having their cases heard as are had in Boston cases. This change was recommended in 1859 by a legislative committee and again in 1909 by the commission on causes of delay and has been twice approved by meetings of the Massachusetts Bar Association after printed notice to all the members."

PRESIDENT LEASES SUMMER HOME

WASHINGTON — President Wilson again has leased the home of Winston Churchill, the novelist, at Cornish, N. H. It has been known for some time that the President desired to return to the "summer White House" if there be no extra session to compel his presence here.

FRENCH REPORT ATTACK MADE IN SOISSONS REGION

States British Won Brickfield East of Cuinchy—Berlin Tells of Failure of French Attacks

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, Feb. 8—The latest communique states that the Germans attacked several times in the neighborhood of Nieuport, Saturday and Sunday, being repulsed each time. Beyond the bombardment of the northern quarter of Soissons, there is nothing additional to report.

Feb. 7— Saturday passed quietly in Belgium, the official communique states. Between the canal and the Bethune road at La Bassee, one mile east of Cuinchy, the British troops captured a brickfield which the Germans had always hitherto held.

In the Champagne the French repulsed an attack by half a battalion north of Beausejour. Elsewhere artillery duelling.

BERLIN, Feb. 7—The official communique reports the failure of the French attacks against positions north of Massiges and in the Argonne.

THREE ALLIED POWERS ARE TO UNITE FINANCES

Ministers of Finance and Other Leaders of England, France and Russia Agree to Terms at Conference in French Capital

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 8—The treasury announces that Rt. Hon. Lloyd George, chancellor of exchequer, the governor of the Bank of England, and the Hon. E. S. Montagu have returned from Paris after a conference with M. Ribot and P. Bark, finance ministers of France and Russia.

The finance mipisters decided also to proceed jointly with all purchases their governments make from neutral countries. They have also adopted financial measures necessary to facilitate Russian exports and to reestablish as far as possible parity of exchange between Russia and other Allies. The next conference will be in London.

The ministers of Great Britain, France and Russia met, as foreshadowed in a cable to The Christian Science Monitor published Jan. 28, to examine financial questions arising out of the war.

They are agreed that the three powers are resolved to unite financial resources equally with military resources for the purpose of successfully carrying the war to a conclusion.

They decided therefore to recommend to their governments to take over in equal shares, advances to the countries now fighting or which may fight with them in future. The advances are to be covered by the individual resources of the three powers also by an issue on a suitable opportunity of a loan in the name of the three powers.

The ministers decided also to proceed jointly with all purchases their governments make from neutral countries. They have also adopted financial measures necessary to facilitate Russian exports and reestablish, as far as possible, a parity of exchange between Russia and the other allies. The next conference will be in London.

CONFERENCE OF NEUTRALS ASKED IN RESOLUTION

WASHINGTON—A conference of the world's neutral nations, to be called by President Wilson, to consider the establishment of neutral protected trade routes was proposed in a resolution by Senator La Follette this afternoon. Unanimous consent was given for its reading, though the ship purchase bill was being considered.

The resolution also authorized the conference to consider any negotiations with a view to restoring peace, to limiting future armaments, to establishing rules governing the export of war munitions or to creating an international tribunal to which any aggrieved nation may appeal.

FRENCH WARSHIPS IN EGYPT ACTION

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, Feb. 7—Ministry of marine announce that the French warships Requin and D'Entrecesteaux successfully assisted in defending the Suez canal during the Turkish attack Wednesday. The guardship Requin reduced the Turkish heavy guns to silence, while the cruiser D'Entrecesteaux dispersed large Turkish forces.

DECIDES ON COAST TRIP

WASHINGTON — President Wilson told Senator-elect Phelan of California this afternoon he had decided to be at San Francisco March 21, and that he would send a member of the cabinet to open the exposition Feb. 20.

BRITISH DEFEND CONDITIONAL USE OF NEUTRAL FLAG

Assertion Is Made by Foreign Office That Government Has Always Considered the Use of British Colors Legitimate

A RUSE DE GUERRE

According to Washington Report the Lusitania Used American Flag Entering Liverpool to Avoid Submarines

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 8—The foreign office today publishes a statement explaining that the use of a neutral flag is with certain limitations well established in practise as a ruse de guerre. The only effect of a merchantman wearing other than her national flag is to compel the enemy to follow the ordinary obligations of naval warfare and satisfy himself as to the nationality of the vessel and character of the cargo by examination before capturing and taking her into a prize court.

The British government has, the statement continues, always considered the use of British colors by foreign vessels legitimate for the purpose of escaping capture. Such practise not only involves no breach of international law, the statement says, but is specifically recognized by the law of this country.

After quoting from the merchant shipping act of 1894, the statement concludes by saying that by the rules of internationnal law, the customs of war and the dictates of humanity, it is obligatory on belligerent to ascertain the character of merchant vessels and of the cargo before capture. Germany has no right to disregard this obligation.

"To destroy a ship, a non-combatant crew and a cargo as Germany," the foreign office statement says, "has announced her intention of doing, is nothing less than an act of piracy on the high seas."

WASHINGTON — Reports have been received here that the Cunard line steamship Lusitania, to avoid German submarines, hoisted the American flag when off the coast of Ireland and did not lower it until arrival at Liverpool. It was said that this was done under wireless orders from the British admiralty.

GERMAN NOTE ON BRITISH WATERS ISSUED IN FULL

Text of Memorandum Sent Out by Government Sets Forth That Measures Now Taken Are Retaliatory

BERLIN, Feb. 6 (By Wireless Telegraphy to Sayville, L. I.)—The full text of the memorandum of the imperial German government concerning retaliation against the measures taken by England, in violation of international law, to stop neutral sea commerce with Germany, was given out today. It follows: "Since the beginning of the present war, Great Britain has carried on a mercantile warfare against Germany in a way that defies all the principles of international law. It is true that the British government has announced in a number of decrees the London declaration concerning naval warfare to be binding on its naval forces, but in reality she has renounced the declaration in its most important particulars, although her own delegates at the London conference on naval warfare had recognized its conclusions to be valid as international law.

"The British government has put a number of articles in the list of contraband which are not, or at most, are only indirectly useful for military purposes, and therefore, according to the London declaration as well as according to the universally recognized rules of international law, may not be designated as contraband. She has, further, actually abolished the distinction between absolute and relative contraband, inasmuch as she has subjected to capture all articles of relative contraband intended for Germany without reference to the harbor in which they are to be unloaded or to the hostile or peaceful use to which they are to be put.

Neutral Ships

"She does not even hesitate to violate the Paris declaration, as her naval forces have seized on neutral ships German property that was not contraband, in violation of her decrees concerning the London declaration. She has, further, through her naval forces, taken from neutral ships numerous Germans liable to military service and has made of them prisoners of war.

"Finally, she has declared the entire North sea to be an area of war and, if she has not made impossible the passage

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News From the Capitals—Political Doings of Nations

SPAIN BEGINS TO SHOW SIGNS FOR GREATER NATION

Correspondent Says Madrid Watches Italy Closely and Considers Possibilities in Event of Participation in the War

(Special correspondence of The Christian Science Monitor)

MADRID, Spain — Ingenuously and somewhat unintentionally Spain begins to reveal some of her most secret aspirations, or dreams, as one should call them, for they are little more than that, though the circumstances of the war have served to make them appear just a trifle more possible than would otherwise be the case. And the grand result is that an unfamiliar word is finding its way into Spanish conversations and the newspapers of the capital, that word being "Irredenta." La Espagna Irredenta is at last being spoken of, the phrase has been printed, and its meaning is understood.

At the same time Gibraltar and Tangier come to be discussed. The Irredenta is mentioned by the dreamers of a bigger and better Spain, in which the country may come into its own again.

The word has, of course, been taken from Italy. It will be remembered that the great Irredenta was the Italian patriotic and political society which was so very active for a period beginning with 1878, when its declared object was the liberation from foreign rule of all territories now outside the boundaries of Italy, in which it was claimed, though often without truth, the Italian language was universally spoken, such as Trentino, Istria, Trieste, Nice, Corsica and Malta. When the French occupied Tunis in 1881, and Italy entered into the triple alliance, the significance of the Irredenta declined. Now we hear of this idea of a Spanish irredenta.

Tangier

Of the possibilities of the situation, that of Tangier in Spanish possession is the first to be discussed with any real seriousness, and just now it is a matter of much talk and conjecture, and has had to come within governmental consideration. Tangier, as everybody knows, is in the Strait of Gibraltar, not quite opposite to the rock itself. Its possession by any foreign power would, to some extent, discount the value of England's possession of Gibraltar, and consequently England would surely never be agreeable to its being occupied by any European power, however harmless and friendly, and even though its occupation might be of no more importance and significance than is the Spanish possession at the present time and for more than 300 years past of Ceuta, which is directly opposite Gibraltar.

By the treaty which was signed at Madrid a little more than two years ago, Tangier became the center of an international zone. It has never belonged to Spain, though England had it for 22 years in the seventeenth century, having come by it as the dowry of Catherine of Braganza. Now, suddenly the possibilities of Spanish possession are talked of. Recently the rumor was current in the capital and elsewhere that the Spanish government, without any discussion or hesitation, was about to occupy the place. The idea was at once supported by a section of the press, who urged that for Spain thus to seize Tangier would only just be the equivalent of Italy's occupation of Valona. The two cases, however, as the more sober journals point out, are not the same.

Question of Neutrality

But so much has the matter been thought about and considered that questions upon it have been put direct to the prime minister, whose careful replies have indicated, in the opinion of some, that the government has been thinking of it, though not in the way that the would-be occupiers imagine. To nearly all inquiries Senor Dato has replied that "It is the most prudent and patriotic thing to say nothing about it." On the other hand, a semi-official statement has been made that Spain has no intention of indulging in any such occupation, which, in the absence of a previous agreement with France and Great Britain, would indicate a serious lapse from her neutrality.

But with all its political doubts and difficulties, Spain contrives in different ways and places to make some good industrial progress continually, as not all the nations of Europe can do now. One of the points of her advance is Bilbao in the north, where there is a very enterprising community bent on making this place by the sea an even more formidable commercial rival to Barcelona than she has been. Already Bilbao is very busy. It exports about 5,000,000 tons of iron ore annually, most of it going to Great Britain, and it has the largest drydock in Spain, and in addition another drydock and two graving docks. A great and important project has now been entered upon.

With the assistance and inspiration of the English firm of Vickers, a company has been formed at Bilbao with the object of building large merchant steamers there. The capital has been fixed at 12,000,000 pesetas, and it is intended to commence work at once on the building of the works, and a new dockyard and drydocks. Two thirds of the capital will be Spanish and the rest English, and it is believed that by the spring of next year the preparations will be so far advanced that it will be possible to lay down the keel of a large liner. Contracts have been made with the Spanish Transatlantic Company for the construction of a large number of ships, to the value of no less than 100,000,000 pesetas. I shall have more to say in a later despatch about one of the biggest and most important adventures in progress that Spain has entered upon in recent times.

GOVERNOR TOURS IRRIGATION AREA OVER VICTORIA

Sir Arthur Stanley Gratified at Energy Exhibited by Government and by Settlers

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

MELBOURNE, Australia—The governor of Victoria, Sir Arthur Stanley, in the course of his first tour of the irrigation districts, visited Shepparton, Kyabram, Rochester and Echuca. The governor was accompanied by the minister for agriculture, W. Hutchison, Signor Eles, consul-general for Italy, Elwood Mead, chairman of the state rivers and water supply commission, and others, and everywhere throughout the progress hearty welcome was extended to the visitors.

In the course of responses made at various stopping places, the governor expressed his gratification at the opportunity which the tour had afforded him of visiting the different settlements, as he had thus seen what had been accomplished by the energy of the government and the efforts of the settlers. He had also been shown by comparison of results on one side of the road with those on the other, what the land was capable of producing with a plentiful supply of water.

It was, he said, easy to get to know Melbourne, and he had already seen the agricultural products of the state at the various agricultural shows he had visited, but the best way to judge of the country was to go to the country itself; and he considered it was part of his duty as governor to become acquainted with every aspect of the state's industries, so that when he returned to England, he might be able to speak with knowledge of the resources of what was a truly prosperous country. It was, he said, a country of great possibilities, and it would require capable men to develop them. He pointed also to the necessity of cooperation and study on the part of fruit growers in order to meet oversea competition, market problems, and transportation.

He had been pleased to see a continuous series of smiling homes, and he had witnessed the process of putting people on the land. He had also been impressed with the magnitude of the state operations undertaken to create and develop wealth in the country. Everywhere he had found optimism prevailing and a magnificent confidence in the future of the country, a confidence which, he said, augured well for the state and for the people.

PRESERVATION OF LAND IN GERMANY SUBJECT OF TALK

Speaker in Berlin Points to Many Valuable Tracts to Show Appreciation of People

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—Dr. Conwentz recently gave a lecture in Berlin under the auspices of the Society for Geographical Knowledge on the subject of the preservation of nature in Germany. The professor began by saying that in Sweden such preservation was enforced by law, and many beautiful tracts of country had thereby been protected and spared. In Prussia there was no such legislation, nevertheless it must be admitted that the authorities had not been unmindful of their duty in that respect. Some of the natural features which they had succeeded in preserving were, indeed, of universal value.

In East Prussia, in the neighborhood of Allenstein, on the Russian frontier, the forest administration had preserved a beech wood which marked the boundary of the beech producing zone in the east, while in the whole of Prussia where there was only one wood, not far from Magdeburg, composed entirely of limes, this had also been carefully preserved.

Another extraordinary feature was the presence of the yew tree on the Tucheler Heide, almost every part of which had been preserved in its native state. Practically every kind of German tree was to be found there, including an "undergrowth" of yews, whose trunks were nevertheless from 10 to 15 meters high. This district was the richest in yews in all central Europe, and contained approximately 5000 trees. The forest administration had also purchased an island, as a refuge for rare birds. Neither was the Bavarian administration less active in this connection.

For instance, it had spared 400 hectares of virgin forest which adjoined a similarly protected wood on the Bohemian frontier. These and other incidents showed that the importance of the preservation of nature was coming more and more to be recognized. At the close of the lecture pictures were thrown on the screen showing some of the natural beauties which had so far been preserved.

(Reproduced by permission)

Date palm forest at Marg through which runs railway to Abu Zabal (Egypt's new wireless station)

AUSTRALIA GETS A NEW DOCKYARD AND WORKSHOPS

Works Established at Newcastle Were Built in About 18 Months—Many Projects

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

NEWCASTLE, New South Wales—At the official opening of the dockyard and ship repair works on Walsh island, the minister for works, A. Griffith, performed the opening ceremony. Thirty-two acres of ground are occupied by the workshops, including a foundry 500 by 120 feet, a machine shop 250 by 250 feet, and a loft 120 by 72 feet. The foundry has a capacity of 100 tons daily. The dockyard can build ships up to 7000 tons, and there are two slips of 250 by 250 feet each and two of 420 by 66 feet.

In proposing success to the dockyards and workshops, after the visitors had been entertained, A. Griffith said that when he took office as minister of works he undertook to build warships at Cockatoo for the Commonwealth government. Later he found that the demands of the Commonwealth government took up so much time and space as to make it impossible to carry out the works required by the state. He therefore had thought it well to establish other workshops, and made arrangements with Senator Pearce to take over Cockatoo island for the Commonwealth government.

After friendly valuations the governments came to terms, and Cockatoo island was sold to the Commonwealth government for over £900,000. This put him in funds, and, not being a believer in centralization, he came to the decision to establish workshops at Newcastle. Eighteen months before there had not been a stick up, and now they had the works.

A submarine rock drill for Newcastle harbor, which would be the most powerful thing of the kind in the world, was to be constructed at a cost of £40,000. The Stockton ferry which they had just launched was estimated to cost £9000. Other works to be carried out at the dockyard for Newcastle were a ladder dredge of a powerful type to cost £40,000 and two 1500-ton hopper barges costing £64,000. Instructions had been issued for the preparations of drawings for a floating dock at Newcastle, and they were nearing completion. The estimated cost of the dock, which would be constructed at Walsh island, was £110,000, and if funds were available it would be completed within 20 months. Bridges for the north coast railway were also to be constructed at Walsh island at a cost of £50,000.

As regarded the Walsh island works generally, he considered that with the pipe-making plant now in course of construction from special designs, it would be one of the most complete foundries in the world. Up to the present the state had had to import pipes or pay extortionate prices to private contractors, but in future they would get all their pipes from Walsh island, and they would thus save £50,000. That might be called socialism, but he held it was simply common sense to save the taxpayers money.

BANK RESERVE £8,000,000 IN GOLD

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—In its accounts for 1914 recently published, the London City and Midland Bank shows that its holdings of gold coin amount to £8,000,000. It is quite a new departure to announce the amount of gold held, and is in accordance with the statement which the chairman, Sir Edward Holden, made last year, that unless the banks should meanwhile come to an agreement as to holding gold the London City and Midland Bank would make such a pronouncement.

SHIPPING BELGIAN REFUGEES

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

THE HAGUE, Holland—The Harwich line has again started three sailings from the Hook of Holland, the object being principally the transportation of Belgian refugees to England. Owing to the great number of Belgians desirous of crossing, the boats of the Zeeland Company could not fully cope with the task.

NEW WIRELESS STATION UNDER WAY IN EGYPT

Plant in Course of Construction Near Cairo Will Be Link in Communication With England, East Africa and India

(By a special correspondent to The Christian Science Monitor)

CAIRO, Egypt—At Abu Zabal, near Cairo, one of the largest wireless telegraph stations in the world is now being erected. The preliminary surveying for it was done a year or so ago, but it was not until the spring of 1914 that engineers, architects and workmen appeared on the scene. From brief notices in the local press announcing the erection of the station it was understood that it would not be ready for use for fully a year and a half, but on the outbreak of the European war a temporary power station was hastily erected and sufficient masts put up to enable communication to take place between England and Cairo. So speedily was the work done that within a few weeks of the commencement of hostilities messages were being sent to Oxford where the central station of the British imperial wireless chain is situated.

Egypt's wireless station will be, when completed, a link in direct communication with England, East Africa and India. The three sets of masts which hold up the cables on which the wireless messages are transmitted and received run in three directions corresponding to the situation of the receiving stations in these countries. The area actually covered by the masts is about 1,500,000 square yards. They are very high, some 350 feet, and are built of steel section by section on foundations of concrete imbedded in the sand.

Abu Zabal is a small village about 10 miles from Cairo situated near the Ismallia canal and not far from the well known forest of date palms at Marg, which most tourists go to see. The desert comes right up to the canal and to reach the wireless station it is necessary to travel by camel or donkey, or on horseback, some distance into the desert.

When the present writer visited the site at the beginning of operations the scene presented an example of the blending of the most ancient with the most modern methods of work. Long strings of camels crossing the sand, which stretched as far as eye could see, were bringing materials; scantily clothed Egyptian workmen were hurrying to and fro with straw baskets on their heads unloading the camels; the whole might have been a scene from an ancient Egyptian wall painting. The British engineers, busily superintending the erection of buildings and the fitting up of engines represented the last word in modern invention, and formed a strong, though interesting contrast to their primitive fellow laborers. The harmonious swing with which the work appeared to be carried on indicated the key to Britain's greatness—the faculty for friendly cooperation with totally different races.

Since the war broke out a patrol of British soldiers guards the spot and it would probably not be at all easy for a visitor to obtain access to the place.

GERMANY TO START PRISONERS TO WORK

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

FRANKFORT, Germany—The Frankfurter Zeitung has received information from Hanover to the effect that prisoners of war have now been set to cultivate about 6000 hectars of the great fiscal moor near Ehlershausen. Seven hundred Russian prisoners have already been despatched to the site.

Another 1500 Russians are also to be told off to cultivate 600 hectars of moor in the neighborhood of Bersenbruck; while the improvement of 400 hectars near Bente and of more than 500 hectars of waste ground in other districts is also being planned.

PAPER IN FRANCE PRINTS GENERAL GALLIENI SKETCH

Writer Tells of the General's Organizing Work When Appointed to Defense of Paris

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—An interesting sketch of General Gallieni has appeared in the Correspondant, under the signature of Miles.

It was on Aug. 27 of last year that General Gallieni was appointed to the defense of Paris. From St. Raphael, where he was living in retirement, says the writer, General Gallieni hurried to Paris, which he found utterly unprepared for a siege. He immediately organized defense works, ordered the digging of trenches, the pulling down of houses in the line of French gun fire, and the construction of cement bases for heavy cannon. Nothing was neglected which would make Paris capable of resisting the German attack.

Not content with these measures, General Gallieni organized an army with the material at his disposal in Paris itself, to which he added the troops under the command of General Maunoury. This army he sent to the reenforcement of General Joffre, and to it fell the task of engaging the army corps under von Kluck, with the results that are well known. The retirement of the German armies made the defense works of Paris apparently useless, but General Gallieni, who is not one to leave anything to chance, gave the order for their continuation. The sole proclamation issued by the governor of Paris was the famous one which appeared on Sept. 3. It was very brief, but did much to encourage the inhabitants of Paris.

It was as follows: "I have been commanded to defend Paris against the invader. I will obey this command to the end." General Gallieni gives an impression of strength to all those who come into contact with him. He has made no bid for popularity in Paris, but by his actions he has won the confidence of the people.

COUNT TISZA SAYS BONDS STRONG IN DUAL MONARCHY

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BUDAPEST, Hungary—In the course of a speech delivered at Budapest recently, Count Tisza dealt in detail with the causes of the war and vigorously denied the allegations of inharmony between Germany and Austria-Hungary which had been made in many quarters.

Going on to deal with the relations subsisting between Austria and Hungary, Count Tisza insisted that the war would bear fruit in this direction. There were people, he said, in Austria, who were constantly reverting to the old dreams of robbing the Hungarian nation of its equal position in the state. Such views, however, were, he insisted, steadily going to be discredited, and the true value of the present organization of the monarchy with Hungary in possession of its independence, was going to be seen.

The question of the structure of the monarchy, he said, had already been settled finally by history. The judgment was effective. Constitutional struggles and constitutional friction were no longer in order. The Hungarian nation must, upon the ground of the constitutional position recovered in 1867, assume the place which it deserved in consequence of its material and moral strength, of its active energy and of the truth that all the interests, all the aspirations, all the desires and all the aims of the Hungarian nation were in complete accord with the true interests of the position of the monarchy as a great power.

AUSTRIANS SELLING PROPERTY

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

ROME, Italy—The Giornale d'Italia states that it has received information from Vienna to the effect that several Austrian archdukes have sold their properties in Bohemia and Moravia. Others have sent considerable sums of money to Switzerland.

BERLIN IN WAR TIME DESCRIBED BY A NEUTRAL

Article in London Paper States That Capital of Germany in Outward Appearances Gives Evidence of Little Change

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—The second of the series of articles appearing in the Morning Post on present conditions in Germany, written by a neutral just returned from a visit to that country, deals with some of the more noticeable conditions in Berlin at the present time. The writer opens by drawing attention to the error of supposing that because "boy soldiers" have been found at the front, Germany has no other soldiers to draw upon.

"Her barracks," he says, "are crowded, and the number of soldiers to be seen everywhere has struck not only myself but all other observers. Especially numerous," the writer continues, "are the cavalry volunteers, a whole regiment of whom are in training somewhere in the suburbs of Berlin. Every day farmers may be seen coming into Berlin bringing their horses for the use of the military. It is impossible for any outsider to know how much truth there is in the oft-made assertion that Germany is running short of horses. I can only state that the horses which I saw being brought in were very good, but whether there are enough of them for military and agricultural purposes is another question.

Shop Windows

"Where the war is perhaps most noticeable in Berlin is in the shop windows, which are full of all manner of articles, contrivances, and devices useful to, or intended to be useful to, the troops at the front. Various articles are made up together into a Feldpostbrief, or letter for the front, weighing a little over half a pound, or into a Feldpostpaket, a parcel for the front, not exceeding at most two kilos. All these parcels and letters may be sent post free to the troops at the front, and the Christmas train which left recently was composed of 800 loads of presents from Berlin alone, for the soldiers."

The writer then goes on to describe some of the observable changes in the street life of Berlin, which on the whole, however, he points out is much the same as usual. The police, he says, are obviously of a different class as are also the street cleaners, but both perform their duties much as before.

Transportation

"The old Droschke," he continues, "has not disappeared, and taxicabs are plentiful. The green and yellow electric trams run everywhere in town and suburbs, over more than 125 different routes, and are always well filled throughout the day and evening. They do not cease running till after midnight. It has often been stated that a number of women are acting as tram conductors in Berlin, but I personally have seen only one. The motor-omnibuses and horse-omnibuses are also well filled at all times, and are staffed by men of from 35 to 50. The metropolitan trains are not less well filled than the trams and omnibuses, and from 10 in the morning till 10 at night hardly an empty carriage is to be seen on the elevated railway, although the underground, which runs to the suburbs, is certainly rather less well patronized. From all which it will be seen that the German capital is as yet little changed, at all events outwardly."

Other Signs

The writer then goes on to deal with such questions as the relief work amongst refugees from East Prussia, which he says is superabundantly supported, the sobering effect of the war upon dress, and the "few court of society carriages" to be seen in the Unter den Linden.

The writer concludes his second article with an interesting account of the restaurants and shops of the German capital, and of how they are affected by war conditions.

"Where I notice most difference of all," he says, "in Berlin is in the Potsdamerstrasse, the street of the expensive restaurants, open till a late hour of the night. These restaurants, which in ordinary times are full of overdressed people, now present for the most part a quiet appearance. Good ordinary restaurants and cafés, for instance, those of the Leipzigerstrasse and the Friedrichstrasse, are, however, crowded at luncheon time and in the evening until about 11. In the windows of the fashionable shops there are fewer expensive and extravagant dresses than formerly, although there is no less crowd looking in. But the crowd is looking, not at new fashions, but at new woolen garments and new articles for the soldiers at the front. Lay figures of soldiers in the trenches are shown wearing and using these articles, in order to display their merits.

"As for the Iron Cross, it adorns even cake tins and chocolate boxes. Whole windows are filled with little pocket electric lamps and automatic lighters, intended for use in the trenches, in amazing variety and at very moderate prices. At first sight it might be thought that the jewelers and art dealers were doing 'business as usual,' for their windows are no less full and no less brightly illuminated than formerly.

"Closer observation, however, will reveal a number of notices stuck up to the effect that 'During the war our prices are reduced to the lowest possible minimum,' or 'During the present war time no reasonable offer will be refused.' As for amusements and the opera, all seems to be going on much as usual, save that many of the best seats are reserved for disabled soldiers."

EUROPEAN ISSUE SUBJECT BEFORE LONDON MEETING

Educator Reviewing War Says People Should See That no State Is Predominant in Europe

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—Speaking of the annual conference of the Historical Association held recently, Professor Hearnshaw said England could not have stood out of the present conflict consistently with her honor and her own safety. The only point open to question was whether it might not have been advisable for Britain to declare war a little earlier than she did.

"Our aim now," Professor Hearnshaw continued, "must be first to see that no one state is predominant in Europe. Serbia must be preserved from Austria and Belgium rescued from Germany. Alsace and Lorraine must either be given back to France or made a small buffer state. The Austrian empire must go, and there must be some reconstruction of the Balkan states. Turkey must go from Europe, and there must be a more perfect concert among the European powers than ever before. Even now," he added, "we feel some of the benefits which are arising from the war in regard to the position in Ireland and in the labor world."

Professor Adams, Yale University, who also spoke, expressed the opinion that when Germany came to have a national existence she recognized more clearly than any other European nation that politics had become international. Germany realized that if she did not do something, and do it early, she would be shut out from the politics of the world and would become something like Wales was in the British isles. Thirty years ago, when he was in Germany, he became conscious, he said, that that country, recognizing the British empire as the greatest obstacle in the way of her plans, plotted to overthrow it.

ALLIED NATIONS' SOCIALISTS TO MEET IN LONDON

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—Emile Vandervelde has transmitted to the French Socialist party an invitation from the English Socialists to attend a private conference which is to be held in London during the month of February of delegates from the Socialist parties of the several allied nations—that is, from France, Russia, Belgium, Serbia and Great Britain.

The Humanité, which publishes this information, calls attention to the fact that this conference will differ from the conference in Copenhagen in that the latter is entirely for Socialists from neutral countries, whereas the London meeting will be held solely for the Socialists of the allied nations.

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Progress of Events in Centers of Eastern Hemisphere

EVACUATION OF SERBS' CAPITAL BY AUSTRIA TOLD

Graphic Account Given of Precipitate Retreat and of Resulting Condition of City at end of Third Inroad Into Serbia

(By a special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor)

NISH, Serbia—Since the Serbians retreated from Belgrade at the end of November and blew up a tunnel and a viaduct on their way, the railhead of the line has been a little village called Ralia, where mud and a cement works share the claim to notoriety. Balia lies deep down in a valley, the road northward being commanded by a ring of rising hills affording positions of great military strength which the Austrians had solidly entrenched. Heavy fighting had taken place here on Dec. 14, but the Serbians had stormed bravely up the slopes, and though decimated by gun and rifle fire, had driven out their foe at the point of the bayonet. Then, though doing their best to stay the progress of the Serbs en route, the Austrians retired right back on a line of hills of which Torlak is the center, and which control Belgrade from the south.

The trenches at Torlak had been prepared long in advance. Solidly cut and well banked, they offered effective cover for a defending force, and were but slightly advanced from the gun emplacements which, carefully hidden, offered an excellent field of fire over the approaches.

Belgrade

The Serbs arrived before Torlak during the day and met with a stanch resistance. Proceedings opened with a brisk artillery duel, under cover of which the attack sapped steadily up to the Austrian lines. Then, armed with bombs and bayonets, they rushed up the hillsides, only to be met by a hail of bullets. Thus driven back, the Serbs reformed and rushed forward again, only to be once more repulsed. But at eventide a supreme effort was decided upon, and going forward with irresistible elan, they broke through and hurled the Austrians down to Belgrade.

Night stayed further progress, but on the morrow, the date of my own arrival, they engaged the rearguard defending the town. There was little to be seen, but the Austrians were soon compelled to retreat to the shelter of the streets. Several well-directed shots destroyed the way of escape over the river, and most of the defenders surrendered.

Amid this last spluttering of Austrian resistance, King Peter entered his capital, received, it need hardly be remarked, with heartfelt enthusiasm by the newly liberated inhabitants. The King trampled under foot some captured Austrian flags. Two hours later the Crown Prince rode in. His reception was more picturesque if less impressive in its simplicity, for the people had by then been able to hang their flags and collect bouquets, and the heir to the throne drove his car over a carpet of flowers thrown in his way by the emancipated citizens.

Retirement

The Serbians had evacuated Belgrade on the night of Nov. 29. They had been subjected to no attack, but the general situation of the army had made it essential that they should concentrate their entire forces upon a shorter front, and sorrowfully, yet resignedly, they withdrew from the capital. Forty-eight hours later the Austrians entered with flags flying and bands playing. There was much rejoicing, much display, much music. With them they brought 800 wounded soldiers whom they at once unloaded upon Dr. Ryan, the director of the American Red Cross unit, who had, with no little self-sacrifice, decided to remain in the city in order to guard over the 1200 wounded Serbians in his hospital. The Austrian sanitary service was in a state of complete disorganization.

It is my pleasing duty to render tribute to the highly meritorious role which Dr. Ryan played during the trying days of the occupation. He rendered a service to civilization in general, and by his fearless intervention curbed the soldiers in Belgrade on more than one occasion. Wanting food for his patients, he brooked no refusals.

Austrians Retreat

When, on Dec. 14, the Austrians saw that retreat was inevitable, it was to Dr. Ryan they confided their wounded with a request that he would look after them as well as he had shepherded the Serbians. The latter, by the way, had, with a few exceptions, been transported to Semlin.

The retreat from Belgrade, when it came, came quickly. Though throughout the day of the 14th the Austrians were carting their impedimenta across the river, they still apparently hoped to delay the Serbs. Indeed, the fighting was of a particularly severe nature. The commander of the Serbian right wing described it to me as the toughest fight which he had had. He had taken 4000 prisoners, and others were hourly emerging from the woods in which they had hidden, in order to give themselves up. Part of his booty consisted of a battery of 15 c.m. guns.

Flank Movement

While this was going on on the right, and while the center was forging steadily ahead, the left wing and the cavalry were trying to deploy round the flank in order to cut off the retreat. But before them lay a marshy flat commanded with ease by an Austrian force of two battalions of infrantry with six maxims, and two batteries of artillery entrenched on the heights above, and aided by one of the river monitors. Thus, it was not until the center broke through that the bridge could be shelled and cut. In the city itself, apart from prisoners, the Austrians left five cannon, eight ammunition wagons, 1000 horses, and 440 transport wagons. The latter were in one long stream along the road from Obrenovatz, and many of them were loaded with loot from Belgrade, later on returned to its happy owners.

End of Third Invasion

Belgrade gave one the impression of a work unfinished. Pillage had not been general, and yet a large number of houses had been ransacked from top to bottom, particular regard being shown for civilian clothes and decorations. In some buildings the ever-present photograph of King Peter had been left unregarded; in others it was torn to ribbons. Some officers and soldiers respected the property in which they were quartered; others looted the valuables. Some shops were allowed to continue regular trading unmolested; others were pitilessly robbed. Some merchants received cash for their goods, others had their merchandise requisitioned and were recompensed by a probably worthless receipt. But the royal palace was stripped from floor to ceiling and the contents taken off to Hungary in furniture vans.

The Austrians left behind them nearly 50,000 prisoners, and if we estimate their casualties at 30,000 to 50,000, it may be counted that they lost a sixth of their effective. They also abandoned on the field of battle about 150 cannon, close on 100 maxims, 362 ammunition wagons, 70 field kitchens and an uncountable mass of other impedimenta.

DECREES URGED FOR TEMPERANCE MOVE IN FRANCE

President Signs Two Measures One of Which Provides for Abolition of Alcohol Sale

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—As previously indicated in these columns provisional measures were taken in France after the commencement of the war, limiting the sale of alcohol. These measures, well intentioned as they are, have not proved effective, mainly owing to the half-hearted manner in which they have been applied by the local officials. It is presumed that the local authorities have, in support of their indifference on the subject, traded somewhat on the known variation of opinion that has existed in Paris with regard to the matter upon which, up to the present, it has been impossible to pass any legislation.

To obviate the deadlock and to put a definite stop to the existing conditions as regard alcoholism, the government have taken the matter into their own hands and two decrees have just been signed by the President. This, for France, is decidedly vigorous action which cannot fail to bring matters to a crisis and force the hands of the legislators. The two decrees will be submitted to Parliament at once for confirmation, and it is impossible to imagine that the question can by any means be blocked any longer.

The decree which provides for the abolition of the sale of alcohol will involve another bill dealing with the financial demands of certain vested interests. This, however, would not be within the power of the government to include in a decree, and will consequently have to be dealt with by Parliament itself. The general effect of the other decree will be to reduce the existing number of about 500,000 licensed houses to not more than 200,000.

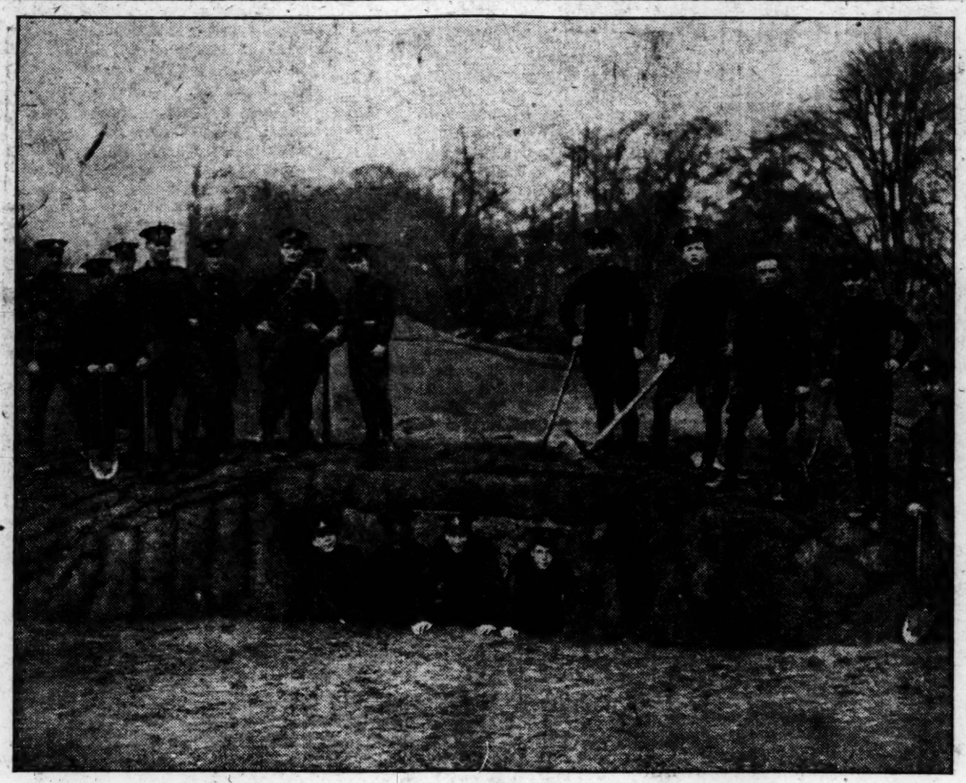
ITALY'S PROBLEM IN BREAD SOLVED PRESS DECLARES

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

ROME, Italy—The press is unanimous in expressing the opinion that all anxiety as to a bread famine, or even a further rise in price, is now unnecessary. Referring to this subject, the Idea Nazionale, in an article which may be taken as indicative of the general feeling, writes that it could be stated with practical certainty that of the 8,000,000 quintals necessary at least 5,000,000 would have arrived within a few days of the time of writing.

This would insure Italy from any possibility of a serious shortage of bread, and for this reason no further rise in the price of this commodity need be anticipated. This satisfactory state of affairs was due, to a large extent, to the government, which had passed laws enabling various localities to make purchases of grain to be resold to the public at reasonable prices.

It had been thought that the excessive freightage would prohibit the grain being delivered at a cost which would prevent any further rise in the price of bread; this difficulty had, however, been overcome. The government had also made arrangements which would secure an adequate supply for the needs of the army.



(Copyright by Central Press)

Royal field artillery practising trench digging on Hampstead Heath

ACCOUNT GIVEN OF CONDITIONS IN GALICIA AREA

Correspondent at Russian Headquarters Tells English People of Situation at Russian Front Also in Lemberg, Now Lvoff

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—Professor Pares, the authorized correspondent at Russian headquarters, in a further despatch dealing with the progress of the war in Galicia and that section of the Russian front, gives an interesting account of the attitude of the people in this district. In Kieff, he says, though there is every sign that the war occupies first place in everybody's thought, nevertheless, materially, it is hardly felt. It is, in fact, wonderful, he says, how little material effect the war seems to have made on Russia as a whole. There is a general looking as it were towards the front, but the general attitude is perfectly calm.

Once one was in the train for Galicia, the Professor continues, it was the war atmosphere and simplicity itself. The talk was all of people engaged directly or indirectly. . . . At the old frontier some of the buildings near the station were wrecked by artillery fire and the railway was lined with a succession of solid hospital barracks with the local commandant's flag flying over one of them. There was plenty to eat at the station, and though we moved on very quickly, every one from our crowded train managed to find a place in the Austrian carriages, chiefly because every one was ready to help his neighbor. The corridors jammed with passengers and kits, we moved on through the typical "strips" of Russian peasant culture, a pleasant wooded country, passing a draft detachment on the halt, which waved greetings to us.

Describing his arrival at Lvoff, to give Lemberg its Russian name, Professor Pares says, we drew up at the great station. To the right of us stretched endless lines crowded with wagons, especially with sanitary trains. In the lofty passages and waiting rooms were sleeping soldiers with piled muskets, and a crowd of people, all soldiers, coming and going. We passed many Austrian prisoners, of whom another enormous batch was just announced to arrive; and elsewhere a Russian private explained to me the excellent quality of the Hungarian knapsack, which he and his comrade had turned into busbies.

In the town, Professor Pares adds, everything was quiet and existence goes on so naturally that no one would take it for a conquered city. In the country this might have been expected, because by far the greater part of the population is Little Russian, but in Lvoff the Russians are only about 17 per cent, and the predominant element is the Polish, 60 per cent, the rest being Jews, 20 per cent, or German, 3 per cent.

BRITISH SEIZE WARSHIPS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

CHRISTIANIA, Norway—The Christiania newspapers have published an official report to the effect that the two warships which had been contracted for in England by the Norwegian government, and had already been lanuched at the outbreak of war, have been seized by the British government.

GIFT MADE TO FRENCH ARMY

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—M. Millerand, the minister for war, has received from an anonymous donor the sum of 4,000,000 francs, to be devoted entirely to the French army. The gift was enclosed in a letter.

TRENCH DIGGING TAUGHT TO NEW BRITISH ARMIES

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—The soldiers of the new armies have been thoroughly trained in the military art of trench digging, training particularly necessary in view of the character of the operations in France and Flanders.

Trench digging has been practised by the new units at points all round London and the capital is now said to be practically surrounded by several lines of trenches.

STATEMENT ON WHEAT PRICES IN BRITAIN ISSUED

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—The board of agriculture recently issued a statement with reference to the allegations made that the rise in the price of wheat and flour in the United Kingdom had been due to the withholding of stocks from consumption.

The board, therefore, considered it desirable to state that the periodical returns which they had collected, since the outbreak of the war, of the stocks held by corn merchants, millers and others, afforded no evidence in support of such statements. The latest returns showed that the stocks held were almost exactly what they had been a month before. English wheat was freely offered, until the exceptional conditions of December hindered threshing, and, in view of the uncertainty as to the maintenance of prices at their present level, it was unlikely that farmers would to any extent refrain from selling their wheat in the ordinary course. The special inspectors of the board throughout the country, it was further stated, had instructions to report at once any complaint of unreasonably withholding stocks from consumption, but up to the present all such complaints had, on investigation, proved to be unjustified.

In view of exaggerated statements as to the level of prices, board of agriculture statement pointed out that the Gazette average price of wheat during December was lower than it was in July, 1909. In that year the average price for the four months, May-August, was 42s. 7d. whereas for the four months, September-December, 1914, it was 39s. 2d.

SWEDEN TO SEND WOOD BY WAY OF NORWEGIAN PORTS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

STOCKHOLM, Sweden—The Swedish Wood Export Association has come to an agreement with the directors of the Swedish and Norwegian railways to export their wood and timber via Norwegian ports, and an export office at Oestersund, a Swedish city near the Norwegian frontier, has now been opened.

The exporters do not by this arrangement, however, count upon receiving adequate compensation for the export trade rendered impossible by the laying of German mines in the Baltic. The export via Norway will comprise only a small part of the total Swedish wood and timber export. The intention is to ship about 6000 standart every month, or about 70,000 standart during the year. The total export from Sweden in 1913 was 1,100,000 standart.

It is not only the great difficulties connected with export which will affect this question; what is of still greater importance is the increase in price resulting from trans-shipment and railway expenses. The increase in price is estimated at about £2 per standart, the normal price of which is £9 or £10.

LEGISLATIVE WORK IN S. AUSTRALIA DETAILED IN NOTE

Summary of Past Three Sessions of Parliament Given to Press Shows Activities

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

ADELAIDE, South Australia—After the final session of the twenty-first Parliament of South Australia was brought to an end, a statement was issued to the press by the prime minister, Hon. A. H. Peake, M. P., showing that during its existence much useful legislative work was accomplished. Among prominent measures might be mentioned the adoption of schemes for water conservation, and the authorization of railways to serve settlers in country districts.

The summary supplied by the premier, of the work of the past three sessions includes the following: Water conservation. The Millbrook reservoir act, 1912. This will greatly increase the water supply for Adelaide and suburbs. Warren reservoir act, 1912; for increasing the supply of several waterworks' districts in the country. West Coast reservoir (3). The scheme in contemplation under which it is hoped to impound sufficient water to reticulate the whole of the west coast, from Spencer's gulf to Fowler's bay, a distance of 400 miles. This has not yet become definite, but the prospects point to its being a wonderful success. Murray waters' agreement, 1914, finalized and signed on behalf of the three states interested, and the Commonwealth.

Railways and tramways—Border railways (with the important agreement made with Victoria with regard to these railways)—Cape Thevenard, hundred of Solomon, Mount Hope, Peebinga, Paringa (with the extension just authorized by means of a bridge across the Murray into Renmark), Loxton, Waikerie, Riverton to Spalding, Salisbury to Long Plains, Wilmington, Mount Pleasant, Sedan, and Truro railways, and Port Adelaide electric tramway.

Land settlement. Crown lands amendment acts, in each year of Parliament, enabling more favorable terms to be granted to settlers on crown lands, granting relief from difficulties, and generally improving the conditions of tenure of lands belonging to the crown. Legislative authority was also obtained for the establishment of the following irrigation settlements: Cobdogla, Mypolonga, Pompoota, Swanport, New Era, and the extension of the Kingston and Moorook settlements.

REACTION OF WAR CAUSES DROP IN ITALIAN REVENUE

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

FLORENCE, Italy—The reaction of the European war upon Italian finances has resulted in a reduction of 58,000,000 lire in the revenue during the six months from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1914.

The returns, other than the import duty on grain, for this half year, amounted to 1,010,000,000 lire in round figures, being almost 33,000,000 lire less than was realized during the same period of the previous year. The tax on business transactions has yielded 6,500,000 lire less, chiefly on account of the restricted importation from abroad.

The returns from public services, railways, post, etc., show a decrease of 2,500,000 lire, those from direct taxation, on the other hand, an increase of 12,000,000 lire, and from the tax on salt and tobacco an increase of 16,000,000 lire. There is a decrease of more than 25,000,000 lire in the returns from the duty on grain. The returns show a total decrease of 36,000,000 lire on the estimates for the six months.

WRITER SAYS ART SHOULD BE KEPT OUT OF PASSIONS

Ricarda Huch Touches Upon Problems Involved in War in an Article Entitled "War and Art" Written to German Paper

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—In the course of an article on "War and Art," which Ricarda Huch contributed recently to the Suddeutsche Monatschefte, the writer observed that war gave rise to difficult problems when it forced into direct opposition those who had perhaps revered, or loved, or at least sought to be just towards each other.

War, the writer maintained, necessitated hatred, and hatred easily led to inward dishonesty; for the universal tendency of mortals was to try morally to justify their enmities. The soldiers at the front, the article continued, solved the problem of what their attitude should be toward the enemy without difficulty.

A story had been related recently of now a Russian had come across a wounded Austrian, and had carried him back to his comrades on condition that he himself should not be arrested. Arrived at the Austrian lines, he had stated that he had merely acted as a man, and that in battle he would fight with as much determination as before. That particular anecdote might not be true, but it was at least probable, and many others of a similar nature had been cited. For those at home it was more difficult to find the happy mean; many were in reality quite indifferent, since they were oractically untouched by the war, and merely allowed themselves intentionally to be thoroughly roused; many felt they were wrong in not fighting, and sought to make up for it by fighting the enemy with words. A man of cuture, however, should refuse to allow his judgment to be blurred by effects, particularly when he committed himself to print.

It was better, the writer thought, for artists not to be incited to utterances which drew art into the whirlpool of the passions of the day; the artist, indeed, was not above this, but art was. The work of art was the creation of one individual, but since that individual had been influenced by the past of all nations, his work belonged to the whole of humanity. One talked of home art, national art, and even women's art; but there was in reality only one art, and it was not its origin, but only its quality that could exclude a work of art from its particular category. Neutral artists might hate or malign them, but their work had done them no injury, and those who loved it had the right to go on loving it, and those who possessed it to rejoice in its possession.

IMPORTANCE OF BOY TRAINING BRIGADES SHOWN

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—In a letter written by the lord mayor attention is directed to the fact that 225,000 of those now serving with the colors have been prepared for their work by one or other of the organizations for boys represented on the Mansion House committee.

These organizations are: The Boys' Brigade, the Church Lads' Brigade, and the London Diocesan Church Lads' Brigade, the Jewish Lads' Brigade, the Catholic Boys' Brigade, the Boys' Life Brigade, and the Boys' Naval Brigade.

Three V. C.'s have already been won among them. Not only have these brigades shown, by the number of their past and present members now serving, their effective patriotism, but the training they have given has produced men invaluable in quality. The work of training young lads is proceeding without any financial support, which hinders the work considerably. Such excellent results, the lord mayor adds, surely merit public support.

BRITISH OFFICERS CAUGHT ESCAPING FROM DUTCH CITY

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

THE HAGUE, Holland—Of some 30 British officers who were interned at Croningen, nine recently escaped, according to a despatch from the town. The day following another half dozen made an attempt to get away, but these were caught, four whilst they were taking their seats in an automobile bound for Harlingen, and two at the station whence they were intending to get away by train. Two, who were disguised as beggars, were arrested at the principal station. Only two are now missing, and these would appear to have got safely out of the country.

It will be recalled that soon after the escape of the two German officers who were on parole, and who have since returned to Holland, the British officers all withdrew their parole, thereby losing the freedom they had before enjoyed. The new barracks which have been prepared for the reception of the interned men, will, of course, mean, especially for the officers, a considerable restriction of their freedom.

CHIEF OF FRENCH BUREAU OFFERED TO M. A. VARENNE

Objections of Political Colleagues Cause Him to Refuse Directorship of the Press Bureau

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—The important position of director of the press bureau has been offered by the government to M. Alexandre Varenne, deputy of Puy-de-Dome and a well known member of the Socialist group. Owing to the political situation and the known attitude of a large body of senators, deputies and press representatives towards the present methods of the censor, it became almost a necessity for M. Varenne to consult the members of his group before accepting the office, and after a meeting of the same had been held he felt obliged to inform the president of the council that, in view of the objections raised by his political colleagues, it was impossible for him to accept the position offered.

With reference to the same subject a meeting was held at the Senate by the interparliamentary group of senators and deputies who are members of the press under the presidency of M. Clemenceau.

M. Jean Dupuy explained to the members what took place at the meeting of the Paris press syndicate with M. Viviani, a short time ago, on the subject of the censor's method of treating news of a political and administrative character. After some discussion and while recognizing the right of the government to censure military and diplomatic news pursuant to the decree of Aug. 5 last, the members passed a resolution protesting against the present regime of the censor, in so far as it relates to political and administrative news. A delegation consisting of well known senators and deputies was elected to interview M. Viviani and endeavor to obtain some redress of the present grievance.

DECREE ON DUTCH IMPORTS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

THE HAGUE, Holland—The French government has decreed that for goods imported into France from the Netherlands a certificate of origin must be provided. Further, goods sent by forwarding agents or companies may only be allowed entry if proof, obtained from the respective French consuls is forthcoming, that such agents are not subject to a hostile state or, in the case of a company, that the majority of shareholders are not subjects of an enemy state.

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MME. MARCELLA SEMBRICH IN SYMPHONY HALL RECITAL

SYMPHONY HALL—Song recital by Mme. Marcella Sembrich, soprano, with Richard Epstein playing the accompaniments; afternoon of Feb. 7. The program: "Die Post," "Trockne Blumen," "Die Forelle," "Ungeduld," Schubert; "Widmung," "Lieder der Braut," Nos. 1 and 2, "Auftraege," "Der Sandmann," "Er ist's," Schumann; "Vorschneller Schwur," "Wie Melodien zieht es," "Botschaft," "Nachtigall," "Vergebliches Staendchen," Brahms; "Keen the Pain," Rachmaninoff; "Spinning Song," Moniuszko; "Fantoches," "Green," Debussy; "Longing," La Forge; "Kom Kiyrn," Norwegian folksong.

If all the recital sopranos now singing on the concert circuit of the United States could be gathered together in one room after the season ends and could be asked to tell what pieces brought them the greatest applause, Mme. Sembrich would have an unusual story to relate. Over against the experience of the majority, who would name an aria out of the modern Italian or French opera repertory, or perhaps Schubert's "Erlking" or Debussy's "Mandoline," Mme. Sembrich would name a song of Brahms, one of the most modest compositions of that unaggressive composer. She would report that the piece with which she made the handclapping ring loudest at her appearance in the Boston series of Sunday concerts was "Wie Melodien zieht es."

And if the gathering of sopranos did not think that Mme. Sembrich was the first artist of them all before, they would have to admit it then. For a surer test of a singer's powers to make an audience respond to the highest in music could not be found. There is positively nothing of meretricious interest in this song of Brahms. It contains no dramatic situation, no portrayal of character, no high-flown sentiment. Poem and melody express the mildest mood of contemplation conceivable, nothing that could possibly be associated with heroes and heroines, nothing that could put the listener into any exaggerated feeling of world mastery. Its emotion is exalted, to be sure; but calm and controlled by commonsense. The poem voices that fugitive delight which we find in the reading of a page of verse which we casually open to when we take a book from the shelf, a delight that depends on nothing but rhyme and rhythm, regardless of context or of the purpose of our search. It is just one of those experiences which song, better than any other art, can describe and record. It is too slight for most composers to lother with; too slight for most recital sopranos to put the fulness of their technique and expression into. And yet Mme. Sembrich made the modest Brahms song the most impressive on her program, the one that moved her great audience to its most enthusiastic applause.

Some hold that Mme. Sembrich is the greatest representative of the vocal art in the concert field, meaning that she is technically the leading singer of the times. But the technique has not the interest of the interpretation. There are sopranos who could sing this program with greater elasticity of voice, with better control of the registers and especially with fuller sonority in the low notes. But few others, perhaps none, could give such a reading of the Brahms songs as she gave.

Some might equal her in Schubert and Schumann; but that would not be half the praise of equalling her in Brahms. A more delicate enunciation than Mme. Sembrich's is not to be heard. She is not a great linguist, in the sense of getting the accurate values of vowels in languages which are not native to her. But she always gives distinct utterance to the sound as she conceives it. Outside of this phonetic question she could doubtless be proved to be the finest model of speech in song on the platform. For speech is present in all its potency, without ever a sacrifice of tone and without ever a break in the musical phrasing.

OSSIP GABRILOWITSCH PLAYS PROGRAM OF FOUR SONATAS

JORDAN HALL—Ossip Gabrilowitsch, pianist, in recital of sonatas, afternoon of Saturday, Feb. 6. The program: Beethoven, sonata in A major, op. 2, No. 2; Chopin, sonata in B-flat minor (with Funeral March), op. 35; Schubert, sonata in A minor, op. 42; Glazounow, sonata in B-flat minor, op. 74.

Mr. Gabrilowitsch set a difficult task on Saturday afternoon both for himself and his audience. Four sonatas in one recital is enough to try the mettle of any performer, and the listening ability of any audience. It must be a confident artist who will thus set out to prove himself before his hearers. Mr. Gabrilowitsch's confidence, however, is well placed. His stint was done not only with immense credit to himself, but with profit and pleasure to his hearers. Incidentally, Mr. Gabrilowitsch is to be commended for the stand he took on replying to the insistence of those who wanted more. Neither during his scheduled program nor after it was finished did he give an encore. He rightly reasoned that he could neither add to the impression he had made, nor offer anything further to enhance the value of the program.

The four sonatas of Mr. Gabrilowitsch's program differ one from the other in contrasts of nationality, color, feeling and intent. Mr. Gabrilowitsch in order to give his program with fidelity to each composer had to change his mood and thought habit with each work. His is the artistry, however, that can grasp the mood of a piece as a whole and convey it to his hearers. However much the parts of a composition may be contrasted, Mr. Gabrilowitsch does not disturb the unity of the piece because it is to him a complete thing, definite as to mood and motive, rounded as to form and therefore to be studied first with reference to its appeal in general and then with regard to its component parts.

This faculty of scholarly approach to a composition, even though it denote the great player, does not necessarily mean an artist whom the public is eager to hear. Rather is it a trait of the pedagogue. In order to capture the attention of the audiences who pay to hear him and who demand much, an artist must add to his own grasp of a composition the ability to convey that idea unbroken to those who listen. This faculty Mr. Gabrilowitsch possesses in abundant measure. It will make his popularity increase as its full import is realized more. In his recital of Saturday it was especially noticeable in the Beethoven sonata. A single idea dominated the rendition, persisting through or under allegro, adagio, scherzo and rondo. The persistence of mood obtained also in the Chopin number to remarkable degree.

While Mr. Gabrilowitsch rejoices in his beautiful technique, as does any player with his ability, he feels his mission as an artist rather to be interpretative. This made the Glazounow sonata, while faultlessly played, sound empty after the other three. The player put into it all the brilliance he could muster, but he could not put there something the composer had left out.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON

BOSTON—"Ben Hur," 7:45.
BOSTON OPERA HOUSE—"The Merchant of Venice," 8.
COLONIAL—"Phantom Rival," 8.
CORT—"What's Going On," 8.
KEITH'S—Vaudeville, 2, 7:45.
MAJESTIC—William Faversham, 8:15.
PLYMOUTH—"Too Many Cooks," 8:15.
TOY—"Chitra," "The Bear," Lonsomelike," 8:30.
TREMONT—"The Miracle Man," 8.
WILBUR—"A Pair of Sixes," 8:15.

NEW YORK

ASTOR—"Hello Broadway," 8:15.
BOOTH—Children of Earth," 8:30.
CANDLER—"On Trial," 8:20.
CENTURY—Pavlowa, 8:15.
COHAN—"It Pays to Advertise," 8:15.
COMEDY—"The White Feather," 8:15.
CORT—"Under Cover," 8:20.
FORTY-FOURTH—Robert Mantell, 8.
GAIETY—Ruth Chatterton, 8:15.
GLOBE—Montgomery and Stone, 8.
HIPPODROME—Circus, 8.
HUDSON—"The Show Shop," 8:15.
IRVING PLACE—German repertoire, 8.
LIBERTY—Otis Skinner, 8:15.
LITTLE—"The Admirable Bashville."
LYRIC—"The Only Girl," 8:15.
MANHATTAN—"Life," 8.
NEW AMSTERDAM—"Watch Your Step," 8:15.
PUNCH & JUDY—"The Clever Ones," 8:30.
REPUBLIC—"Kick In," 8:20.
THEATER FRANCAIS—French repertory, 8:30.
WALLACK'S—"Androcles," "The Dumb Wife," 8:15.

CHICAGO

AMERICAN—"The Bubble," 8:15.
AUDITORIUM—De Wolf Hopper, 8:15.
BLACKSTONE—"Diplomacy," 8:15.
CORT—"The New Henrietta," 8:15.
GRAND—"On Trial," 8:15.
ILLINOIS—Hazel Dawn, 8:15.
LA SALLE—"Rolling Stones," 8:15.
OLYMPIC—"Potash and Perlmutter," 8:15.
POWERS—"The Dummy," 8:15.
PRINCESS—"Our Children," 8:15.

THEATER NOTES

A special matinee of "The Merchant of Venice" is to be given by the Jewett Players at the Boston opera house Friday afternoon. More than 2000 children attended a similar matinee last Friday. Next week the bill is to be a repetition of "The Merry Wives of Windsor," which was successfully presented three weeks ago.

"Under Cover," Roi Cooper Megrue's clever melodrama seen at the Plymouth theater last year, is to be staged by the Dartmouth Dramatic Association on Feb. 11, during the Dartmouth winter carnival at Hanover. In order to absorb the salient features of the play, the amateur company recently journeyed to New York and attended a performance at the Cort theater. Here the playwright, Mr. Megrue, and William Courtney, who takes the leading role, offered the students every assistance and expressed the desire to see the Hanover performance. Every effort has been made to equip the Dartmouth company with properties equal to those employed in the New York production.

A Yale theater, like that at Dartmouth, is now being planned by the Yale University Dramatic Association and has been hailed as meaning a big step forward in college dramatics in New Haven. As yet the entire sum necessary for the erection of the building has not been secured, but over $16,000 is on hand.

ART NOTES

The loan exhibition of valuable paintings from Boston homes which is gracing the opening of the new Evans galleries of the Art museum will remain on the walls, according to present plan until after Feb. 22. Today, tomorrow and Wednesday all departments of the museum will be open free to the public. After this the regular schedule of free days will obtain. These are Saturdays and Sundays.

At the Artists' Guild, 162 Newbury street, Frank W. Benson will have an exhibition of his recent work for two weeks opening today.

The Copley gallery, 103 Newbury street, is showing water colors by Harold B. Warren, and pictures by Laura Lee, Marian P. Waitt and Jean Nutting Oliver.

Doll & Richards, 71 Newbury street, will open a miscellaneous collection of water colors this week.

At Cobb's gallery, 454 Boylston street, Florence Robinson and Alice Thevin have a joint exhibition of water colors.

Vose's gallery, 398 Boylston street, in addition to the South American scenes by Alfredo Helsby, has a general collection of pictures.

TO EXPLAIN W. C. T. U. WORK

Several departments of work of the Women's Christian Temperance Union will be explained at the institute to be held at 541 Massachusetts avenue next Wednesday.

MELANIE KURT ACCLAIMED AT METROPOLITAN

New Soprano's Debut as Isolde Is Great Success—Caruso Will Sing Last Time Feb. 15—Visit to Atlanta to Be Made in April

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its New York Bureau

NEW YORK—Beginning the twelfth week of grand opera at the Metropolitan Mr. Gatti-Casazza had supplied a factor of more than ordinary interest in the appearance of a new soprano in Wagner's beautiful music drama, "Tristan und Isolde." Being Madame Melanie Kurt's first appearance in America, more was seemingly expected of her than of a singer of familiar powers, and when to this factor was coupled the difficult role of Isolde, and the still more difficult task of pleasing such a taskmaster as Arturo Toscanini, the problem confronting the new soprano was one of no small dimensions.

That she passed the difficult examination is a tribute to her unquestioned powers. The combination of Isolde, Wagner and Toscanini is no small test, and when it was over the German singer had proved her case fully, and most satisfactorily to the huge and perhaps unduly critical audience that greeted her. It is to be mentioned to Madame Kurt's credit that she stepped into the role almost without rehearsal, and did brilliantly; and that, moreover, far from being impressed with a great orchestra and a wonderfully critical and exacting leader, she was able to dominate the orchestra and force her own interpretation upon Toscanini, even when he was trying to drive home his own, drawing forth from her audience renewed applause at the end of each act. It is extremely doubtful if a more satisfying debut of a new singer has been achieved at the Metropolitan in years. Coming direct from the Berlin contingent, Madame Kurt is now a settled member of the New York forces, and that she will be heard frequently goes without saying, for she has the robust capacity for hard work.

The Tristan was Jacques Urlus, the King Mark was handled by Herbert Witherspoon, the Kurwenal by Herbert Weil, the Brangaene by Margarete Matzenauer and Ein Hart by Albert Reiss. The opera was brilliantly sung and ably handled, and this adequate support was by no means the least part of t e success achieved by the new soprano. A trying part of her first appearance was that there were the inevita le comparisons between her performance and that of such great Isoldes as Lilli Lehmann, Milka Ternina and Olive Fremstad.

"Carmen" in Brooklyn

The opera house was dark on Tuesday night, the company having moved over to the Brooklyn Academy of Music for the purpose of presenting Bizet's "Carmen" in French with Farrar, Alda, Caruso, Amato, Sparkes, Bada and Rothier in the principal roles, and on Wednesday evening at the Metropolitan was given another performance of Weber's beautiful old opera "Euryanthe," with Middleton, Sembach, Weil, Hempel and Ober. Toscanini had the baton and drew forth all that could be desired of the brilliant music. No small part of the "Euryanthe" performances as given here this season is the excellent work of Rosina Galli and the ballet corps.

Thursday afternoon was given over to the second performance of the "Ring" cycle, "Die Walkuere," the first part of the trilogy, and the intense interest New York takes in this work of Wagner's was attested by the fact that not a single seat was to be had for days in advance of the matinee, and moreover the standing room was fully occupied. The occasion was of added interest as it was the second appearance of Madame Kurt, this time as Bruennhilde, a role in which she made a most excellent showing, though one which is less taxing than that of her first appearance here.

The other chief parts were distributed thus: Rudolf Berger as Siegmund, Basil Ruysdael as Hunding, Carl Braun as Wotan, Johanna Gadski as Sieglinde, Margarete Matzenauer as Fricke and Leonora Sparkes as Helmwige. Alfred Hertz was the conductor. The chief interest naturally centered on the new soprano again, and here, while Bruennhilde is a much easier role than Isolde, Madame Kurt showed that she has acting ability of a sort not generally attributed to a vocal star. Her work was wholly satisfactory, and she fairly divided the honors with her colaborers, Madames Gadski and Matzenauer, though it was evident that the work of the latter was thoroughly appreciated in the role of Fricke. Mr. Hertz introduced some orchestral pyrotechnics that lent an added brilliance to the occasion, and when the curtain fell on the last act it was evident that nothing better in a ring performance had been given here in many a long day.

Mr. Didur's Tonio

The evening of Thursday was the double bill of "L'Oracolo" and "Pagliacci." Of the former an account has already appeared. The latter was one of the few remaining Caruso appearances, and as usual he sang the Canio role, with Emmy Destinn as Nedda, Adamo Didur as Tonio, Pietro Audisio as Beppe, and Riccardo Tegani as Silvio. Polacco held the baton, and it is worthy of interest to note that this was the occasion of Mr. Didur's first appearance in the role of Tonio in New York. Hitherto it has been a baritone part as a general rule, and Mr. Didur's bass was seemingly at first just a little bit of a surprise to the audience that had been accustomed to hearing Leoncavallo's notes sung in lighter vein, and the fact that he departed in many essentials from the cut-and-dried methods of his predecessors lent a trifle of zest to the performance. As an instance Mr. Didur gave his command to begin the play from inside the curtain, instead of crying it out to the audience as has been the custom. Caruso performed in the typical Caruso manner, and threw all the light and shade that has come to be identified with his portrayal of the role of Canio into the part.

Friday evening was given over to the third presentation of "Sans-Gene" with Farrar, Sparkes, Fornia, Martinelli, Braslau, Segurola, Reschiglian and Amato in the principal parts. Toscanini was the conductor and repeated his former success with his orchestra, Miss Farrar achieving a repetition of the hit she made at the opening performance of Giordano's new work. Two or three performances seem to have fitted Amato into his Napoleonic part neatly, and he gave a much better portrayal of the Emperor than at first, though that according to the critics was quite satisfactory.

"Lohengrin" Popular

"Lohengrin," the ever popular, was the Saturday afternoon offering with Urlus in the title role, Witherspoon as Heinrich, Gadski as Elsa, Weil as Friedrich, and Matzenauer as Ortrud. Mr. Hertz again led the orchestra and at times fairly swept the audience into enthusiasm with his elemental passages.

The Saturday evening popular priced performance was a double bill of Humperdinck's "Haensel und Gretel" and Mascagni's "Cavalleria Rusticana." In the former offering Marie Mattfeld was the Haensel, and Elizabeth Schumann the Gretel, while Albert Reiss took care of his now familiar role of the witch, and Goritz sang the role of Peter. Gagemann was the conductor, his first appearance during the week. In the Mascagni opera Emmy Destinn was the Santuzza, Marie Duchene the Lola, Luca Botta the Turiddu, Riccardo Tegani the Alfio and Minnie Egener the Lucia. Polacco conducted, and the audience, an enormous gathering, testified to its thorough approval.

It has now been definitely decided by the management that the last Caruso performance will be "Carmen" on a Monday afternoon, Feb. 15. So much for one item in the future. Another of importance is that the Metropolitan opera company will journey to Atlanta, Ga., in April, which peregrination will release Toscanini, his orchestra, and Amato, Martinelli, Hempel and Braslau for an extended concert tour from New York to San Francisco and return. This arrangement is of a distinct importance, inasmuch as it will enable singers and conductors to remain in the United States until the opening of the following season, in place of striving to return to Europe with its unsettled conditions, and the opera management regard this arrangement as one capable of extension to include others who may wish to remain. Among these will be Emmy Destinn, who will go on a concert tour of her own in the spring.

NOTED SPEAKERS TO BE HEARD AT HARVARD UNION

Clyde Davis, Talking on Feb. 16, to Be Followed by David J. Hill and Miss Jane Addams

Well known persons are announced to speak at Harvard Union during the next two months, beginning Feb. 16, when Clyde Davis talks on "Agricultural Cooperation." Mr. Davis has done much work among the farmers of North Carolina. He is to lecture at Yale and Harvard this spring.

David Jayne Hill, former ambassador to Germany and the Netherlands, will speak on "Phases of International Relations" Feb. 17. Feb. 24 and March 24 Prof. C. T. Copeland will read.

Miss Jane Addams is to speak on "International Peace" on March 8 under the auspices of the Carnegie endowment for international peace. F. Hopkinson Smith talks on "Old Fashioned Folk" on March 17.

MUSIC NOTES

With a registration exceeding that of the corresponding date of last season, in which the total attendance was 2795, the New England Conservatory of Music has entered on its second session. Principal events of the present week will be a pianoforte recital on Tuesday evening, Feb. 9, by Frank Watson of the faculty; a concert on Friday evening by these advanced students: Celin B. Richmond, Mildred Vinton, Dorothy Cook, Alice Allen, Alexander Blackman, Semeen Muscanti, Marion Feeley and Howard Godding, and the usual Saturday afternoon pupils' recital.

POSTAL EMPLOYEES CELEBRATE

Postoffice employees of the Roxbury district will celebrate the thirty-fourth anniversary of their association with a dinner tonight in Intercolonial hall and will honor one of their members, James W. Bartholomew, who has been in the service for 50 years.

Among the invited guests are Mayor Curley, Postmaster William F. Murray, Superintendent Francis K. Flusk of the Roxbury office, Congressman James A. Gallivan and others. George M. Stiles, a carrier who has worked with Mr. Bartholomew for 40 years will deliver a congratulatory address. There will be a musical entertainment and songs by the members.

POSTAL LEAGUE DINES

The second luncheon of the New England committee of the World Postal League was held today at the Women's City Club of Boston. Plans for legislative work were discussed. Mrs. George B. Gallup, chairman of the New England committee, presided.

CARL J. NORDELL EXHIBITS AT THE BOSTON ART CLUB

A one-man exhibition that is at once unusually large and unusually attractive may be seen this week and next at the Boston Art Club in the display of paintings by Carl J. Nordell. The exhibition is open to ticket holders and to those applying at the desk.

It has been several years since Mr. Nordell has exhibited in Boston and during that time his brush has been a busy one, as is evidenced by the number of canvases that he is showing for the first time. His portraits in oil, which make up the major exhibition, are 30 in number. With these he is showing more than 50 water colors, French landscapes for the most part, and all rather carefully done.

To confine attention to any two or three of the Nordell portraits is neither satisfactory nor fair. Each attracts, each strikes its individual note, and each has its individual merits. Viewing the display as a whole, however, certain characteristics are well in evidence.

Primarily, the artist is a colorist. He is fond of color, uses it freely, and oftentimes—and with surprising success—in daring combinations. Yet his canvases are saved from any garish effect by the rather subdued tone of the colors themselves.

With this penchant for color, Mr. Nordell reveals a liking for contrast. He does not hesitate to introduce reds and greens, yellows and violets in juxtaposition. Nor does he fear to give his portrait an ultramarine, a purple, or a bright old rose background. And as startling as this may be to the first glance, yet so cleverly is it done, that no offense is given, even if one's own opinion may not accept it as a most agreeable solution.

Mr. Nordell is fond of painting in full light. Practically none of the heads shown is given any high modeling. Shadows, which lend themselves so readily to the novice and to the seeker for effect, are avoided. Yet in no case are these faces "empty."

It is of interest in glancing about the gallery to note that every one of the portraits has its own color note. On one it may be a pearly gray. In another a rosier hue. Again there is a touch of yellow or blue throughout. And it is likewise noticeable that the artist emphasizes in each case the eyes above all else, bringing them out rather sharply and clearly, and then "grades" the rest of the face away from the eyes, till the edges become "impressionistic."

Apparently the artist paints rapidly, for the brush work is quick and clean. Yet it is accurate and never muddied by repetition.

One of the canvases most characteristic for its color is "Renee With a Fan," which has just been shown in the Corcoran gallery, Washington. Against a warm gray background, is the figure of a young girl in a dress of yellow and rose. In her hand she holds a light blue fan. Few artists would have cared to use this contrast of color. Yet Mr. Nordell, apparently with the greatest spontaneity, has rendered his coloring so cleverly that the whole blends in excellent harmony.

One of the most decorative of the canvases is the portrait of Miss Van Loon, a colorful rendering of the head and shoulders of a girl against a figured silk screen. Here, too, there are unusual contrasts, bright yellow, and nile green, and in the dress, an intense note of yellow red in the flowers pinned to the bodice. Yet the whole canvas is nicely blended.

In his portrait of Mrs. Nordell, the artist has given us an example of his method of placing emphasis upon the eyes. On another wall, this method finds a more noteworthy exponent in the portrait of Alfred Noyes, the poet. This falls under the category of "The speaking likeness." Yet the resemblance to the original is secured by delicate touch and with no undue emphasis upon what may be termed the "characteristic features of the face."

"The Dreamer" is a canvas that runs the gamut of coloring and yet is subdued in its collective effect. The composition is clever and pictorial,—a young girl in ruminative mood, sitting by a table and idly fingering a bead necklace that hangs about the neck of a small Japanese figure. In this canvas is noticeable the artist's unusual ability to "lose his edges."

Again Mr. Nordell seems able to work effectively without any great use of color, as is instanced in his portraits of men, of which he is showing a number. But in each one there is still in evidence some modicum of bright hue, usually in the necktie.

His "Portrait of Jimmie" shows Mr. Nordell as a painter of children and makes one wish that there might be other examples shown here. For it is rendered with a freshness peculiarly appropriate to the subject and has caught the alertness of the subject admirably.

Mr. Nordell's water colors are likewise most interesting. He paints with a more conventional choice of colors than one might expect in a man so pronounced a colorist, but his pictures are all striking. Nearly every one of the collection has its clever bit. Here is a long wooded lane, ashimmer with soft sunlight.

There is a little village, its white-washed walls agleam amidst the surrounding foliage. One canvas shows a skyline of houses against a mass of drifting white clouds and blue sky. Another gives a glimpse of the Luxembourg gardens, with deftly painted figures scattered about the walks. There are glimpses of woods, of village streets, of flower gardens and dooryards; every one worth some study.

WORK PROMOTION PLAN ADOPTED BY ONE ORGANIZATION

United Improvement Association Takes Action Along Recommendation of State Committee

Letters were sent out today by the United Improvement Association to its 21 member associations asking them to help establish labor opportunities as recommended by the state committee to promote work.

The Association of Merchant Tailors has also espoused the campaign against unemployment and will soon send letters to customers urging that they buy their spring clothing now.

The state committee reports that encouraging news is being received from the many municipalities to which appeals for cooperation have been sent.

At yesterday's meeting of the Central Labor Union a resolution was adopted on the unemployment situation. It calls for the appointment of a committee to consist of five former presidents of the C. L. U. to raise money for the relief of the unemployed.

HARVARD ASSOCIATION MAKES NOMINATIONS

Nominations for officers of the Phillips Brooks House Association of Harvard for the ensuing college year have been made. Election will be held Feb. 24. Nominations are: President, W. J. Bingham '16, and F. W. Busk '16; vice-president, C. A. Coolidge '17, and W. Willcox '17; secretary, R. W. Babcock '17 and W. W. Webster '17; treasurer, F. H. Cabot '17, and C. Higginson '17; librarian, J. D. Parson '17, and E. F. Smiley '17.

POLISH FLAG SALE BRINGS BIG RETURNS

So great was the sale of Polish flags Saturday in aid of the Polish relief fund that it will be several days before the money is counted, it was announced today at the headquarters of the Public Interests League, which is behind the Polish relief movement.

Latest reports from Treasurer O'Neil of the Belgian fund give the total amount now raised in New England as $193,399.96.

BRIEUX' "LA FRANCAISE" IN FRENCH AT TOY THEATER

TOY THEATER—Brieux' "La Francaise," in French, by the French Theater players of New York; evening of Feb. 6. The cast:

Bartlett ..... Mr. Renavent
Gontbler ..... Mr. Benedict
Charles ..... Mr. Faure
Pierre ..... Mr. Louys
Roquelot ..... Mr. Jeoffray
Jean ..... Mr. Valery
Husson-Servet ..... Mr. Glyret
Marthe ..... Mme. Meurville
Genevieve ..... Mme. Revyl

The play is not comedy of manners, much less comedy of intrigue. It is not, looking at it strictly, drama at all. It is a lecture. Brieux's "Blanchette" is a lecture, too; an educational polemic. But it is a play at the same time. It could not be executed without actors. "La Francaise" does not need actors. The members of the French company on Saturday night had a complete let up from the business of acting. They represented certain types of men and women—for the sake of making the lecture a little more picturesque than it would be if Mr. Brieux himself stood up at a reading desk and delivered it. And then they made it possible for the distinguished Frenchman to be in another part of the country lecturing in person. They did the work for him through the only means of speaking to the public that they have professional mastery of, through dialogue. Later in the year, when the season of the French players is long past, Mr. Brieux may return and present the subject-matter of "La Francaise" in lecture form. He did so present some of it when he was in Boston early in the season.

This is comedy of apologetics, if it is comedy of anything. "An erroneous impression has existed about the French people," is the way it would begin, if the form of address were that of one speaker instead of that of a group of speakers. "You have got your ideas of us from Verlaine, perhaps. Now to show you how wrong you are, let me tell you a few things."

Brieux, then, in "La Francaise" is counteracting notions that French writers of another school have instilled into the thought of the world. Rolland of late has been putting a shoulder to the wheel with him. Rolland, in his defense of French society, came about as near to writing a novel as Brieux to writing a play. But he find his applause, as does Brieux. His Christophe is little more of a character than Brieux's Bartlett is. But he, like Bartlett, does the work desired.

The work has had to be done before. Balzac had to counteract Beranger. "La Francaise" is "Le Lys dans la vallee" a half century later.

Admirably the French company swung into the rhythm of the Brieux dialogue. Mr. Renavent made an excellent study of Bartlett and Mme. Meurville read the speeches of the title character with strong effect. Mr. Faure was as competent as ever in his declamation of the lines of Charles. Mr. Benedict had small part in the regular proceedings, so he came forward after the second curtain and made a little oration to the house.

APPROVE MODEL OF MEMORIAL TO ELIHU BURRITT

Commission of American Sculpture Society Passes on Work Honoring 'Learned Blacksmith'

NEW BRITAIN, Conn.—The model of the merorial to Elihu Burritt, popularly known as "The Learned Blacksmith," a native of New Britain, Conn., and one of the first advocates of war abolition in this country, has at length been completed and approved by a commission from the American Sculpture Society.

The site for the statue has been selected by the New Britain committee and it is expected that the completed work will be ready for dedication in about two years.

On the local committee in charge are Marcus White, Charles F. Smith and William F. Brooks. The movement to erect this memorial was started six or seven years ago.

Besides being one of the first to start the international peace propaganda, Elihu Burritt was a persistent worker for low rate postage, particularly on international postage.

ARMY AND NAVY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

Army Orders

WASHINGTON—The resignation of First Lieut. Sanders L. Christian, M. R. C., has been accepted.

Capt. Benjamin H. Kerfoot, quartermaster corps, to Ft. Worden, Washington, as quartermaster of Ft. Worden and of coast defenses of Puget sound, and will assume charge of construction work at Ft. Worden, Ft. Flagler, Ft. Ward and Ft. Casey, Washington, relieving Capt. Robert F. Woods, coast artillery corps.

Maj. Lucian B. Moody, from Watertown arsenal, Massachusetts, to Rockland arsenal, Illinois.

Maj. Frank L. Winn, adjutant-general, relieved from detail in adjutant-general's department.

The resignation of Maj. Walter G. Penfield, ordnance department, has been accepted.

The resignation of First Lieut. John A. Wyeth, medical reserve corps, has been accepted.

Navy orders

Lieut. G. A. Beall to St. Louis.

Ens. Lorain Anderson detached receiving ship at Norfolk, to Bagley.

Surg. J. C. Pryor detached North Dakota, to Montana connection regiment marines.

P. A. Surg. L. M. Schmidt detached Louisiana, to Montana connection regiment marines.

Pay Dir. M. C. McDonald detached N. H., Yokohama, to home and wait orders.

P. A. Paym. Frank Baldwin, detached Kansas, to Ohio and Wisconsin.

A. Paym. A. H. Mayo to naval station, Tutuila, Samoa.

A. Paym. C. V. McCarty, detached naval station, Tutuila, Samoa, to wait orders, at San Francisco.

Movement of Vessels

Delaware at Veracruz.

Des Moines at Gonaives, Haiti.

Nashville, Guantanamo for Puerto Plata.

Benham, Guantanamo for Pensacola.

New York, Guantanamo for Guancanayabo.

Wyoming, at Guancanayabo bay.

Pontiac, at Newport.

Annapolis, at Topolobampo.

Flusser and Reid, Tortugas for Key West.

Glacier, Iroquois, K-3 and K-4 at San Diego.

Yankton, at Guantanamo.

Supply, Guam for Manila.

Lebanon, at Lambert Point.

Tennessee, Jaffa for Alexandria.

Wheeling, at St. Marc, Haiti.

San Diego and Raleigh, San Bartolome bay for San Diego.

Olympia, Charleston for New Orleans.

Montana, Guantanamo for Guancanayabo bay.

Prairie, Worden, K-1, K-2, K-5 and K-6, Tampa for Pensacola.

Tonopah, E-1 and E-2, directed to proceed from Norfolk to Pensacola.

D-1, D-2 and D-3 will base on Norfolk for the present.

Brutus at Veracruz, directed to proceed to Philadelphia, via New Orleans, Pensacola and Key West.

G-1 and G-2, placed in full commission at navy yard, New York.

Downs ordered placed in commission at navy yard, Philadelphia.

BROOKLINE UNION OF CARPENTERS HEARS CANDIDATE

Robert E. Green, one of the candidates for selectman of Brookline, was the principal speaker at a big meeting of the Brookline Carpenters Union at Union hall, Brookline Village, yesterday.

Mr. Green devoted much of his talk to the unemployment situation. He said money appropriated for municipal work in Brookline should be used for that work at once to give employment to men out of work. There is about $200,000 in improvements now pending in Brookline, he said.

Better trolley service was also urged by Mr. Green. He thought much was to be gained by cooperation between the town and the Elevated. The speaker was given a cordial reception by the carpenters.

TO STUDY FOOD LAWS

Study of the pure food laws of Massachusetts is to be started this week by a special committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce with a view to reporting changes that are necessary to make them conform to the federal laws and the uniform law now effective in 30 states.

CANADIAN LAND NOT TAKEN INTO UNITED STATES

Government Authorities Deny Report of Arrangements to Extend Boundary Line Twenty-Five Miles Further North

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—The government is doing its best to correct an impression, which prevails along the international boundary between the Great lakes and Puget sound, that arrangements are being made whereby the boundary is to be extended northward a distance of about 25 miles, and that as a result many millions of acres of Canadian lands are to come into the United States, together with their owners and occupants.

The general land office in this city, the international joint commission, the state department and the coast and geodetic survey, whose heads have been interviewed by the representative of The Christian Science Monitor, authorizes the statement that the rumor has no foundation in fact, and that the American government at no time has had any thought of even trying to do the thing it is actually alleged to have done.

To make a change of international boundary would involve the drafting of a new treaty to take the place of the treaty of 1846, under which the famous northwest boundary disputes were settled, and the matter would be of international moment, and would stir up much discussion both in this country, in Great Britain and in Canada. None of the countries concerned has any idea of asking that the treaty of 1846 be changed, in the slightest degree. On the contrary, all parties concerned are quite satisfied.

Provided for Resurvey

In 1909 Congress, acting with Canada, provided for a resurvey of this international boundary, and for the setting up of permanent boundary posts. That work is now under way, and is in charge of the coast and geodetic survey; but it does not provide for the changing of the boundary, which is fixed on the forty-ninth parallel of latitude, nor for any infringement of the treaty of 1846. Here and there along the boundary, from the Great lakes west to Puget sound, there has been some slight uncertainty as to precisely where the forty-ninth parallel of latitude was located, and it is the purpose of the commission to ascertain the exact spot and then set appropriate markers.

Officials of the coast and geodetic survey speaking to The Christian Science Monitor correspondent, say that this marking of the boundary will not accomplish any of the radical results claimed by the erroneous report, but will for the most part set the markers in places where it has been understood all the time the boundary was located. There will not be large bringing into the United States of territory heretofore supposedly American. The changes that the official ascertainment of the parallel will make will be very slight, at best, and few in number. The boundary as it has been supposed to exist is the boundary which the commission is finding to be the real boundary. The variations that are being found are not important.

Started in Obscure Weekly

It is said at the state department and at the coast and geodetic survey offices that the rumor that many millions of acres of Canadian land were to be brought under the American flag as the result of the survey, originated in an obscure weekly newspaper in northern Montana, whose article has been reprinted in hundreds of newspapers in various parts of the country. The original article, it is pointed out, was not authoritative, and did not represent the facts. But the impression which it conveyed traveled far and wide, and the government has been receiving letters daily from interested persons, asking about the probable taking over by this country of a wide strip of Canada as the result of the official fixing of the boundary line.

These letters at times number scores in a single day. They are all answered by the statement that there is no truth in the rumor, and that the boundary as officially ascertained and marked will be substantially the boundary as it has been supposed to exist during all the years since 1846, and that there will be no bringing under the stars and stripes of unnumbered millions of acres of land and of hundreds and perhaps thousands of Canadian citizens.

VOTES FOR WOMEN SEEKING DONATIONS

Donations of all sorts of articles, including toys, ornaments, clothing, blankets, ribbons, cushions, furniture, books and remnants of material which can be made up and altered by girls now out of work are asked by the Votes for Women shop at 205 Tremont street. Groceries also will be welcomed. The articles will be sold beginning Feb. 16.

The committee in charge includes Mrs. J. Dellinger Barney, Mrs. William Barry, Mrs. Richard Washburn Child, Miss Helena Dudley, Mrs. George Gove, Mrs. M. Graeme Haughton, Mrs. David Hunt, Mrs. John Lindsley, Mrs. Charles W. McDermott, Mrs. William McNary and others.

GOVERNOR URGES PEACE PRAYERS ON LINCOLN DAY

Massachusetts Chief Executive Issues Special Proclamation for the Anniversary

Abraham Lincoln's work for unity and peace make it fitting to observe with more than usual attention the anniversary of Feb. 12, 1915, says Governor Walsh in a special Lincoln day proclamation, in which he urges prayer for peace among nations.

The proclamation follows:

The Legislature of Massachusetts, 10 years ago, wisely set apart and designated as Lincoln day the 12th day of February, the birthday of Abraham Lincoln, whose name will be forever linked with that of Washington.

We owe to Abraham Lincoln more than to any other man the immeasurable blessings of a free and united nation.

Under his guidance the republic was saved from disruption and the country purified from the blight of slavery.

In life he endured bitter opposition and stinging censure from those whom he lived only to serve; in death, which came to him 50 years ago this very year, he became a martyr to his devotion to American institutions.

The people now know him as one who was with them and of them in all their hopes and fears, their joys and sorrows. As he gave his heart to them in life, so they now unreservedly and unitedly gave their hearts to him.

It is peculiarly fitting that the anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's birth be commemorated this year with more than usual impressiveness.

In this time of strife and suffering, when millions of our brothers across the sea are engaged in ruthless and appalling war, we can honor the memory of Lincoln no more fittingly than by making Lincoln day a day of prayer for peace. Recalling his own words, "Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away," let us as one great family implore the Supreme Ruler of men to restore peace and tranquillity among the nations.

Witness, his excellency the Governor, at Boston, this first day of February in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and thirty-ninth.

DAVID I. WALSH.

TEACHERS ATTEND EVENING CLASSES IN WILLOWCRAFT

Instructors in Manual Training Eager to Master New Way of Making Furniture in Schools

Tuesday evening classes in willow manipulation have been started at the Eliot evening school in Jamaica Plain. They are supposed to be the only classes of the kind in Boston.

The students are made up of teachers of manual training or special classes who wish to use the knowledge thus gained in their school work. The students are making circular and square baskets, small stands and tables.

A small class in printing has been opened in this same school. It is in charge of William A. England, instructor of printing at the Austin prevocational center in East Boston. The students are mostly manual training teachers in Boston and Chelsea. They are enthusiastic over this opportunity to take up printing, as printing has been established as a valuable aid in school work on many counts.

Schools are introducing it more and more. It is valuable for training of a manual sort, as an introduction to a vocation, as an aid in composition, spelling, writing and punctuation and in fostering school interest. Boys are known to work doubly hard at some assigned task of the school room in order to earn a half hour with the type.

John C. Brodhead, assistant director of manuel arts of the Boston public schools, is principal of the Eliot evening school.

BUTTER RESERVE DROPS; STORAGE OF EGGS INCREASES

Boston cold storage houses had a total supply of 98,193 packages of butter and 42,335 cases of eggs on hand last Saturday, according to figures reported to the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Comparing with last year's supply at this time the butter stocks are 15,202 packages fewer this year. On the other hand the egg stocks increased 15,433 cases during the 12 months.

DELEGATES ARE UNSEATED

John J. Barry, president of Boston Central Labor Union, at the meeting of that organization yesterday, unseated 54 delegates representing six locals of garment workers, following the demand of the international officers of the United Garment Workers of America that their affiliation with the American Federation of Labor be terminated because of their secession from the parent organization during the last international convention at Nashville.

BOSTON ATHENAEUM OPENS

Official opening of the Boston Athenaeum since its reconstruction takes place this afternoon with the annual meeting of the proprietors. Officers will be elected and other business transacted.

VILLA FORCED TO TAKE RULERSHIP SAY OBSERVERS

Students in Mexican Affairs Declare That Action of Leader Does Not Mean He Is Preparing to Make Himself President

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—It is pointed out by students of Mexican affairs that Francisco Villa had no alternative but to proclaim himself ruler of that part of the country which is under his control. The men set up by him having successively failed, he was compelled, by the very necessities of the case, it is said, to take authority into his own hands.

This does not mean, in the opinion of experts, that Villa is preparing to make himself President of Mexico, or even provisional President. In that connection it is to be remembered that his official proclamation did not vest him with the title of provisional President, nor indeed with any title; it simply said that he had assumed authority, and had, under that assumption, proceeded to name three cabinet ministers.

Nobody knows better than Villa, say those who are well informed, how wide is the gulf between the common people of Mexico on the one hand, chiefly of Indian blood, and the aristocracy of the country on the other hand, chiefly of Spanish blood. It has seemed to be a condition precedent to the success of the Constitutionalists that, while representing the cause of the common people, they should pick out an aristocrat, a man of Spanish blood and patrician descent, to be the head of the government. This explains why Madero was chosen, and after him, Carranza. It also explains, or helps explain, why Villa, himself an Indian, and therefore objectionable to the aristocratic moneyed classes of the country, has along said that he did not want to be President.

Villa Has Handicaps

Of course, Villa carries handicaps in the way of lack of education and training for the great task of governing Mexico, and he has been keenly sensible of his deficiencies in those respects; but even if he were otherwise fit to govern, there would still remain the objection that the aristocracy would have to meet upon terms of social equality a man of peon ancestry. Villa understands this much better than anybody in this country understands it, and it has been one of the proofs of his good sense that he has said from the beginning that he had no ambition to become ruler of Mexico, but was primarily concerned with bringing about the agrarian reforms which lie at the base of the social, political and industrial unrest of the country.

That Villa has been compelled, temporarily at least, to assume the civil authority in that part of the country loyal to the Constitutionalists, is therefore taken to mean only that there seems to be nobody else in sight for that work. It is the belief of intelligent men in this city that he will vacate his civil position the moment it seems safe to do so.

The philosophy of Villa's attitude is well understood by the American government. The wealth, the education, the intelligence and the business and industrial ability of Mexico, are confined to the proud Spanish classes. No agrarian or other reforms can be carried through which they oppose. These Spaniards are also the great landed proprietors, whose sympathetic support must be secured before there can be any satisfactory breaking up of the land into small holdings. Many of this class, indeed the large majority of them, say those who should know, have been in sympathy with the Constitutionalist movement from the beginning. Madero was of that class. Carranza is one of its typical representatives.

Opinions Are Fixed

These aristocrats, while favoring the general reform ideas of the Consfitutionalists, have very fixed opinions about social distinction and recognition. They trace their ancestry back to the days prior to Ferdinand and Isabella, and look down upon the Mexican peon of Indian descent with all the contempt that is born of blue blood. They are willing that there should be reform, but they want the office of President of Mexico, which is the apex of their system of polite society, filled by a Spaniard and not by an Indian. This prejudice had not a little to do with Huerta's downfall.

If Villa, by his recent assumption of civil authority is looking toward the presidency of the country, say the well-informed men of this city, he is inviting a complete change of alignment among the Constitutionalist forces. He is inviting the Spaniards all to turn against the reform cause and join hands to establish another despotic rule similar to that of Diaz. He is preparing to array the common people on one side against the aristocrats on the other side, as was the case in the French revolution, and while he might ultimately triumph through sheer force of numbers, as did the peasantry of France, it would be at a tremendous cost, as compared with what it would cost to triumph with the sympathy of the majority of the Mexicans of Spanish descent.

It is therefore concluded that Villa remains true to his original declaration, so many times repeated, that he has no desire to become President of the country, but is only fighting for the triumph of Constitutionalist ideas.

One of the many difficulties in Mexico grows out of the fact that the long revolution has produced no strong man who is competent to exercise the civil authority. No other can rule even for a day. That one has not yet appeared is testified to forcibly by the rapid succession of provisional presidents since Madero. The revolt of the constitutionalists was largely a military success because of Villa's military genius, but it was immediately a civic failure, for the strong man was wanting. Carranza is not that man. At best, he is but an effigy of authority, a mere figurehead of the revolution. Behind him all the time has been the towering figure of Villa, who has been winning the military successes and setting up civil governments in the track of his victories. And now that the strong man still fails to appear, Villa himself has been compelled to assume some degree of civic authority—for otherwise he would abandon his part of the country to anarchy.

Villa is a man of much native shrewdness, with ability to learn quickly, take good advice and pick out capable agents. He might make a success of the presidency, should he carry these characteristics to that high office, but he would still be odious to the licentiates, the merchants, the landed proprietors, and the Spaniards of high family connection, wealth and education. If a Spaniard, he would undoubtedly be the strong man here referred to, and would be able to rule successfully, in spite of his limitations; but, being an Indian, the prevailing opinion in this city is that he is merely temporizing until somebody comes along to whom the civic rule can safely be turned over.

It is noticed with interest that Villa is again winning victories in the field, and that northern Mexico seems likely once more to fall into his hands. For the past week his march has been unimpeded, and one victory after another has crowned his arms. For many months he was the absolute ruler of the northern Mexican states. He is not supreme there at present, however, although it is believed that he can regain his former authority in a few weeks, or, at best, in two or three months. If he can hold the northern states securely, there will be no hostile provisional President in Mexico City who can truly say that he controls the entire country.

Confidence in Villa

The American government continues its confidence in Villa, in whose disinterested patriotism it has faith. Villa is personally known to and vouched for by American army officers of high rank, who have seen much of him in recent years on the border. These officers have had a good deal to do with the favorable opinion of the administration. It should be said, however, that Villa has to a considerable extent made his own way into the good graces of the administration by his readiness to accept its advice, by his anxiety to prevent friction along the border, by his general attitude of friendliness and conciliation, and by the wonderful skill with which he has selected his American representatives. The administration will tie to him until it is clearly seen that he cannot win.

For several weeks Villa's fortunes seemed to be waning. He was in central Mexico, bent on further conquests to the south. But this territory was apparently unfriendly. He soon ceased to make headway, and then came a series of defeats, followed by a general retrograde movement on the part of his troops. He is now nearing his old stamping grounds, and is again in good form. It is understood here that he will persist in his efforts to capture Tampico. To do so would give him a base of supplies, an outlet to the world at large, and a source of ample revenue for the financing of his military movements. At present he is apparently without funds, which perhaps helps explain his reverses in central Mexico. Troops must not only be paid, but they must be supplied with arms. Both these matters can be provided for if Villa can capture Tampico. This is now believed to be his real objective for the present.

Situation Not Clear

Just how serious the situation is in Mexico City nobody seems to know definitely. There have been rumors that a great many members of the diplomatic corps in that city were preparing to withdraw, owing to friction with the Carranza government. It is understood that some of the ministers have cabled their governments asking permission to retire, but the news is so fragmentary and at the same time so unreliable that it is unsafe to predicate definite conclusions upon it. The American state department seems to be without information on this point, but something may be reported to it at any time.

If this crisis in Mexico City, looking to the withdrawal of the diplomats as a whole, should be carried to its logical conclusion, it would perhaps mean the hastening of the end of the Carranza government, which would then be out of diplomatic touch with the entire civilized world. Whether that development would increase the responsibilities of the United States has not yet been ascertained. The trouble Carranza is having with the members of the diplomatic corps is taken here to prove the proposition that he is not the kind of a man to be placed at the head of Mexican affairs, and that Villa was probably not entirely to blame for the severance of relations between them.

BAY STATE LINE CONDUCTOR HEARD

Among those on the witness stand this morning at the session at the Bay State Railway arbitration hearing in Tremont Temple were Alexander Smythe, a conductor on the Reading division. Mr. Smythe expressed a preference to operate the United States signals rather than the hand-thrown signals. Joseph F. McFadden, a motorman for 17 years on the Malden and Reading line, and treasurer of the conference board of the union, criticised the condition of the car vestibules. He said the windows were so loose it was impossible to keep the cars properly heated.

Deserved Popularity of

New Wash Fabrics Made In America

Never was this store more thoroughly well prepared to fill your early season need in wash goods than now. Not only are we in a more fortunate position on imported wash goods than we ever deemed possible six months ago, but we are stronger—much stronger on American made fabrics.

The American manufacturer has risen to the opportunity. He has proven himself a worthy competitor of the best abroad and in point of economy far superior. In this advertisement we specialize on the

Leading Domestic Weaves That Rival the Best Foreign Makes in Color and Design

PRINTED VOILES, American made, are 40 and 45 inches wide and both in colors and designs are equal to the best imported fabrics, while in texture they seem almost, if not quite as fine; flowered and geometrical designs and beautiful bordered effects. A yard **25c to 75c**

GABARDINES, American made, 36 inches wide; a fine soft fabric perfectly adapted to the new models, in gowns and dresses, in plain shades, at, a yard.....**59c**

EMBROIDERED VOILES AND CREPES, American made, 36 and 40 inches wide, were never so beautiful; they approach the finest of imported fabrics from St. Gall; in a great variety of embroidered flower dots, tiny rose buds, geometrical patterns, etc., at, a yard **75c to 2.25**

PLAIN CREPE DE CHINE, American made, 36 inches wide, half silk, in the most beautiful of evening shades suitable for gowns and costumes, at, a yard.....**49c**

TROPICAL SUITING—A 34-inch suiting in plain shades, a fabric exclusive with us in Boston. This is very similar in weave to Linen Suitings and the fabric is popular for men's wear at Southern resorts. A yard.....**25c**

Ginghams—Never have we shown a more complete line of David & John Anderson Ginghams than this season at 45c a yard; we are also offering as a feature another Scotch Gingham, exclusive with us for New England at, a yard, **25c.**

Special attention given to Mail Orders and Inquiries at all times

Jordan Marsh Company

Two Great Buildings—Washington, Summer, Avon, Bedford and Chauncy Streets, Boston

FISH TRADING IS RESUMED AT THE T WHARF

Crowd on Hand With Renewal of Business at Historic Pier After Lapse of a Year

Fish trading was resumed at T wharf today when the Producers Fish Company opened for business at the historic pier. The old bell was missing, however, for it was removed when the T Wharf Fish Market Corporation went to the new fish pier.

Activity on T wharf, practically vacant for a year, attracted considerable attention, and crowds were on hand when business opened at 7 a. m. Two other stores, the T Wharf Fish Company and the Eastern Fish Company were also open for business today.

Four schooners were moored alongside T wharf with catches for sale today, while there were six arrivals at the new fish pier. Receipts of fish totaled 59,700 pounds at T wharf, and 238,700 pounds at the fish pier. Prices were the same at both piers. Wharfage of 20 cents per 100 pounds was charged at T wharf.

At T wharf the arrivals were: Elizabeth W. Nunan 18,000 pounds, Angeline C. Nunan 19,900, Matthew S. Greer 18,500, and Elva L. Spurling 4300. Receipts were divided as follows: 37,000 haddock, 4300 cod, 1300 pollock, 16,500 hake and 1600 cusk.

At the new fish pier receipts totaled: 143,000 haddock, 32,400 cod, 2600 pollock, 12,500 hake and 7300 cusk. There were also 38,000 pounds scrod, 2000 soles and 900 halibut at the new fish pier.

Prices quoted to the fishermen were: Haddock $3.75@6 per hundredweight, large cod $6@6.50, small cod $3.50@4, pollock $4.50, cusk $3.75 and halibut 17 cents per pound.

Most of the fish brought to T wharf today was purchased by the Producers Fish Company, which is capitalized at $50,000. J. O. Richards is president, Oliver S. Hayward treasurer and Sylvester M. Whalen secretary.

After evacuation of the fish pier last March extensive repairs were begun and a new drainage system installed. Revival of the retail business formerly done in the open by Italian motor dory fishermen, has been resumed with more dignity, as a wholesale and retail place is opened in the store formerly occupied by Whitman, Ward & Lee.

ENGINEERS CLUB OF BOSTON TO ELECT

Officers for the ensuing year will be elected by the Engineers Club of Boston which holds its annual meeting tonight at its clubhouse, 2 Commonwealth avenue. Charles T. Main, the president, will be in the chair. Luzerne S. Cowles is secretary.

A president, two vice-presidents, secretary and treasurer will be named. Five new members of the board of governors also will be selected. Ten members of this board hold over another term. The annual report of the organization also will be ready.

CHELSEA RADIO EQUIPMENT PLAN NOW COMPLETED

Specifications for the transforming apparatus with which the new naval wireless station at Chelsea is to be equipped will be referred to Washington, D. C., for approval the latter part of this week. These plans have been prepared at the Charlestown navy yard by the public work department under the direction of a radio expert. It is understood that when the plans arrive at Washington they will be hurried, for the government desires to have this station in operation by the latter part of April or the first of May.

This transforming apparatus will be sent from Washington and will be set up either by contract or by the yard workmen. Foundations upon which this machinery will rest, are being prepared in one of the old magazine houses which has been altered and will serve as a transforming station. The adjoining house which is undergoing repairs is to serve as living quarters for the men who operate this station.

Boston yard is manufacturing new wire spreaders for the wireless towers of the stations in Boston, Colon, Balboa, Canal Zone, Chicago and Washington. These spreaders are used to separate the wires, or to keep them apart a certain distance at the top of the towers.

JAPAN CRUISER RESTING ON SHOAL

WASHINGTON—The Japanese cruiser Asama, aground on an uncharted shoal in Turtle bay, near Port San Bartolome, Lower California, "is in no immediate danger," according to a report to the navy department today from Rear Admiral Howard, commanding the Pacific fleet in Mexican waters. It was reported Saturday that the Asama was breaking up.

Admiral Howard advised the navy department today that the commander of the Japanese cruiser Asama, ashore off the Lower California coast, has declined neutral aid from the American warships San Diego and Raleigh.

PLEAS FOR NEW NAMES OF STREETS GRANTED

The street commission today granted a petition to change the name of that section of Warrenton street from Washington to Tremont streets, to Barnard street; also Cottage terrace in Dorchester to Roby street and New way in Dorchester to Redfield street.

HOLD MIDWINTER REUNION

Graduates and teachers of Lasell Seminary gathered at the school this afternoon for the annual midwinter reunion. A reception was held at 12:30 p. m. Following this luncheon was served in the school dining room. A gathering of former students at this season has been the custom of the seminary for several years.

CENTENARY PEACE SERVICES SOCIETY'S REQUEST

Churches Are Asked to Observe Anniversary of Ghent Treaty Signing on Sunday, Feb. 14

Churches are asked by the American Peace Society to observe Feb. 14 as centenary Sunday and Feb. 17, the one hundredth anniversary of the ratification of the signing of the treaty of Ghent, which ended the war of 1812, has been selected by the American peace centenary committee as one to be generally observed throughout the country, although the larger program for the celebration was postponed on account of the European war.

A special celebration has been planned by the Maine branch of the National Society of the Daughters of 1812 in the city hall at Portland Feb. 17. Dr. James L. Tryon, secretary of the New England department of the American Peace Society, will give his address on "One Hundred Years of Peace."

Dr. Tryon will go from Portland to Exeter, N. H., for a conference with the officers of the New Hampshire Peace Society Feb. 18. Arrangements are under way for Dr. Tryon to make a second trip through Connecticut when he returns from Maine. Among the places at which he will speak are West Hartford, before the men's union of the Congregational church; New Britain, at the Commonwealth Club; Bristol, First Congregational church, and the Rockville Teachers Club. At Bristol and Rockville he will give a stereopticon lecture on "The Century of Peace."

Arrangements for his visit to other places in the state are being made by President Wilbur F. Gordy and Secretary C. M. Geer of the Connecticut Peace Society, Hartford, under whose auspices Dr. Tryon will make his tour, from Feb. 23 to March 3.

STEAMER DACIA REACHES NORFOLK

NORFOLK, Va.—The steamer Dacia, transferred recently from German to American registry and on her way to Rotterdam with a cotton cargo from Galveston, arrived here Sunday. The Dacia left Galveston Jan. 31. Capt. George McDonald, her master, said that he did not know when the Dacia would depart. Agents of the steamer here said that she probably would leave by noon today. Several code messages were received by the vessel's agents.

BILL AGAINST TICKET BROKERS

HARRISBURG, Pa.—Representative Dunn of Philadelphia is having drafted a bill to regulate the sale of theater tickets with the object of eliminating scalping, says a special to the Philadelphia Ledger. He would provide that the prices of the tickets be printed on their face and that tickets could not be sold at a higher price than indicated by the printed figure.

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

Sandwiches That May Be Easily Made

If women realized how quickly and easily sandwiches can be made, they would serve more of them, for there is nothing better, writes a Monitor reader, for light afternoon refreshments or an evening lunch. If the crusts are to be removed, cut them from the loaf with a sharp knife before slicing the bread. The secret of good sandwiches is fresh, fine-grained bread and sufficient salt used in the filling. Cottage cheese, a little sweet cream, a few chopped nuts and lettuce leaf make delicious sandwiches. Livers of chickens or turkeys, put through a meat grinder until they form a paste, and some chopped parsley are considered a delicacy by many. Crab meat served with lettuce, with mayonnaise dressing, makes a particularly dainty sandwich. Serving sandwiches on a bed of lettuce adds greatly to their appetizing appearance.

Needle Notes

In making a graduated lace flounce for a petticoat or other underwear, cut the first strip of lace to fit the garment. Then, in stitching, hold the first piece a little taut, and the second a little loose, and so on until the required depth is finished. Thus, the flounce will fit smoothly to the garment, with just a little ripple at the bottom, says the Louisville Herald.

When putting a hem in a garment, if a piece of cardboard is cut the required width, it may be slipped along and the task quickly and evenly accomplished, as it saves the constant handling of the tape measure, and there is no chance of the hem being uneven, as the cardboard is rigid.

Poke Bonnets Again

The mere mention of poke bonnets carries one back in memory to childhood's days, for these popular head coverings have made periodical reappearances for many years in modified forms. Milliners are talking of the return of the "Shepherdess," which was in high favor over a quarter of a century ago and is very becoming to young girls. The prevailing styles for hats will be of small size and many bright colors will be worn to break the monotony of the somber colors for dresses in vogue.

BRACELET BAG FOR CROCHET YARN

A bracelet bag for holding the thread or yarn that one is crocheting is a great convenience, for every woman who does this work knows how hard it is to keep it from rolling to the floor. Workers

have tried various ways for keeping the yarn in a place where it would not roll off, but those who have used this little bracelet bag declare it to be the most convenient receptacle discovered. It does not prevent the ball from unrolling easily as one works, for it hangs on the wrist and there is nothing to interfere with the thread.

The bag shown in the illustration was made of Dresden ribbon five inches wide, and two thirds of a yard was used. The ribbon was joined at the bottom of the bag and the edges were overhanded for six inches on each side to form the bag. The seam was finished at the top with a tiny bow of narrow ribbon. To form the handle, a box plait was laid above the part forming the bag, and the plait held in place by featherstitching with embroidery silk to match the color of the bag.

Everyday Aids

Freshen leather by polishing with linseed oil.

If cauliflower is good, it is heavy and compact in appearance.

A bit of alum will keep starch fresh for use for several days.

For layer cakes the oven should be hotter than for loaf cakes, says Dallas News.

Ceilings must be white, as they are to reflect and diffuse the light.

Don't wash japanned trays in hot water, but rub with olive oil.

Mix cream cheese with chili sauce and serve on lettuce salad for a relish.

To keep rubbers bright clean them with an oiled cloth instead of washing.

CULTIVATION OF THE LOVELY ORCHID

Probably there is no flower in the plant world admired more and understood less today than the orchid, the development and cultivation of which are discussed by J. Constantin in a paper of the Smithsonian annual report. Even the simpler orchids are very curious plants, of the so-called endogenous type, belonging to the same group as the lilies, palms and grasses, but differing from them greatly in having showy and often highly colored flowers of remarkably diverse forms. Upon entering a house having many orchids, one is amazed by the bizarre display; the brilliance of color, and the peculiar forms of leaves, petals and roots. The number of known species is greater than that of any of the related families, even not excepting the grasses, totaling 6000 species, included in 400 genera. This great number is, no doubt, due largely to the diligent search which has been made for these plants in all countries, for purposes of cultivation, on account of their beauty and popularity. They have little economic value, excepting a few members, such as the vanilla plant, from which the well-known extract is prepared.

Some of the orchids are terrestrial; that is, they grow with their roots in the ground. The great majority, however, including most tropical species, are epiphytes—"air plants"—which grow on trees and shrubs, but receive no nourishment from them. This peculiarity was chiefly responsible for the difficulty which was experienced in successfully growing many species upon their introduction into Europe from Asia and Malaysia in the eighteenth century. The proper mode of cultivation was perfected little by little, however, as soon as the necessity was realized of reproducing artificially the conditions under which the plant grew in nature. For most epiphytes the scheme was devised of fastening the roots to a piece of wood, together with a little moss or absorbent peaty substance, by means of copper wire. Plants thus prepared were hung in very warm greenhouses and kept constantly moist by frequent drenching. It was supposed that tropical plants required an invariably hot, humid atmosphere; and it was not foreseen that mountain species of tropical regions could not be treated essentially like tropical plants that are accustomed to elevated temperatures.

The error of associating plants from widely different surroundings was finally recognized and eventually more rational methods of cultivation developed, leading to the usual separation of orchids in three kinds of greenhouses, according to temperatures maintained in them—hot houses, temperate houses, and cold houses. Many of the finest orchids are found in the last.

COAT OF BROADCLOTH AND VELVET

Empire coats are always smart in effect, and are becoming to a great many women, consequently this one is sure

to meet a hearty response, since it can be worn with a high collar or with rolled-over collar and with revers; it is adapted both to the cold weather and to the milder days. Again, it can be cut short and short coats will be in demand for the coming of spring. It is handled in a way to give the prettiest and most becoming lines, for the skirt portion flares just enough for grace and the little body portion gives the effect of a bolero. It is easy to make, for the two portions are finished separately and then joined.

Any suiting material can be utilized, but in the picture putty-colored broadcloth is trimmed with brown velvet.

Gray is always a pretty color for spring and all the blues will be in demand.

Here the coat is shown over a circular skirt, but a great many skirts with plaits at the sides will be worn, and for many figures the straight effect under a flaring coat is a becoming one, although both styles are correct.

For the medium size, the longer coat will require 7 yards of material 27 inches wide, 4½ yards 36, 4¼ 44 or 3⅞ yards 54; for the shorter coat will be needed 5 yards of material 27 inches wide, 2½ yards 36, 2¼ yards 44 or 54, with ¼ yard velvet for collar and cuffs.

The pattern (8457) is cut in sizes from 34 to 42 inches bust measure. It can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

To Heel Stockings

When the heels of stockings are worn so badly that it seems useless to darn them, writes a contributor to the Modern Priscilla, I take very soft darning cotton and crochet around the hole with just a simple crochet stitch until a new heel is formed.

Jersey Appears in New Form and Is Much Admired

Discussion has been going on for several months between fashion designers regarding the possibility of a revival of the once popular jersey. And now word comes from Palm Beach that the jersey cloth sweater has made its appearance and is much admired. A model in white, which caused favorable comment when worn with a circular skirt of white, slips on over the head, with V neck, cuffs and hem of red broadcloth. The jersey sweater as shown at the present time varies from the one of many years ago in shape. It is more in accord with the prevailing styles and is in every way a looser garment. Few of those shown are made with high necks, the V style being favored.

Desserts an Economy

When no dessert is provided a greater quantity of meat and vegetables must be eaten to satisfy the appetite. It is economical to provide a dessert even if a simple one, says the Cincinnati Times Star. In arranging for a dinner, plan a light dessert when the rest of the meal is to be substantial. When the main part of the dinner is to be light let the dessert be hot and substantial. For example, if the first part of the meal consists of cold meat and vegetables serve a hot apple pudding for dessert.

Modes in Brief

Blouses of chiffon, mounted on net and china silk linings, are considered smart for afternoon wear.

Some of the long, close sleeves for spring are seen buttoned from the elbow to cuff with a close row of ornamental buttons.

Short box coats from 12 to 20 inches in length are the last word in coat lengths of spring.—Philadelphia North American.

Bits for the Cook

When making sponge cake in patty tins see that the oven is very hot.

When jelly will not set add the juice of a lemon or some white vinegar.

Biscuits should always be started in a very hot oven; it may cool a little later.

Mashed potatoes beaten by an egg-beater will be deliciously fluffy and smooth.—Exchange.

Radical Change in Dinner Gown One Phase of Fashion

Many surprises await those who are interested in the fashions of the early spring, says a New York Tribune fashion writer. An entirely new era will be inaugurated for the dinner frock. The elaborate full dress toilet of the past has no part to play at present, but in its stead comes a gown that is just as fascinating. A special feature of it is the long or three-quarter sleeve, and as the sleeve is potent always as a label of novelty I mention it first. Every one seems to welcome the complete arm covering now. One dinner frock of straw-colored mousseline, embroidered in steel and dull Indian colorings, is posed over taffeta; a broad cummerbund spans the waist, and on the shoulders, as a finish to the lace collar, a couple of roses are seen, chosen to accentuate the rich pinks observed among the embroidery shades. It breathes of spring, this delicate dinner frock, of soft old gold mousseline de soie. The roses are of gold tissue with dull pink centers. The girdle of Nattier blue adds brightness of coloring to the warmth of the gold.

In some of the new frocks the wired overskirt or tunic is given a fresh lease of popularity, and this is good news for the makers of petticoats, especially of the pretty, fluffy kind. They will be wanted under fashion's new regime.

A very great point is being made of the petticoat for daytime as well as evening wear. A dress authority showed me last week a day frock with a white petticoat, showing beneath the skirt's hem. Now this would have been considered a sartorial crime in the days when petticoats were worn, arguing a faulty "hang" of the skirt. But I recognized why in this case I was allowed to see a neatly scalloped white cambric rim beneath the short dress skirt. It was to emphasize the return of the petticoat, and further means of doing so were taken in a repetition of the scalloped trimming seen elsewhere in the scheme.

The very short as well as wide skirt is another certainty. To walking there can be nothing more conducive than the new suits, and it is not surprising that top boots are being worn already, some of them with jaunty little tassels in the front. For the evening it is a charming conceit to have slippers embroidered to match the decoration of the dress, with a high metal buckle or slide softened by a coquille of tulle or softly plaited fur.

I have just seen an exceedingly original tailor-made in navy serge which was practical and attractive. This model exploited a Breton outline. It was, in fact, a feminine edition, considerably modified, of a Breton sailor's suit. The short skirt was plain, but very full at the hem. Then there was a delightful little coat of reefer form, decorated with black silk braid, which had been embroidered here and there with threads of crimson and dull silver. This is one of the latest ideas—lengths of handsome black or white silk braid worked over with metallic threads or fine floss silks. This work can be done without the slightest difficulty by amateur hands.

The hat which accompanied the costume in question was a large shape with a turned-up brim, like a boy's sailor hat, made of black silk beaver; the only trimming consisted of black corded silk ribbons, which circled the crown and hung down in loose ends at one side. For a young and pretty girl this would be an ideal walking costume, one which might be worn at almost any hour of the day.

The one-piece frock must be made of very supple material, and it must mold the upper part of the figure while falling in loose, generous folds at the hem. At the neck these gowns are either made quite high or they are cut open in a modest square which recalls Moyen age fashions. Very often a small, high collar is added at the back, and this collar may be made of fur, wired lace, hemstitched muslin or of the dress material itself.

In some cases these one-piece frocks are confined at the hips by an embroidered leather ceinture; other models are caught in at the normal waist line by lengths of velvet ribbons; others, again, are allowed to hang loose, a sort of Fedora sash being wound carelessly around the waist and hips, with loose ends knotted in front, rather low down. I am of opinion that frocks of this order will be immensely fashionable all through the spring and summer.

Different Ways of Canning Fruit and Vegetables

Cooking fruits or vegetables in an open kettle, transferring them to jars, and sealing them while hot, was probably the first and is still the most widely used method in home-canning. Then there is the closed-boiler method and, third, cold-pack canning, which is reported as an improvement over the other ways. The Monitor referred to cold packing recently, and has received many requests for details on the subject. It is purposed to deal today with former methods of canning vegetables and fruit and to take up tomorrow the new system of cold-packing. It is advised that the housewife master the canning of tomatoes or one other product first and then proceed with other vegetables and fruits. Do not try to follow two methods or sets of instructions and recipes at the same time.

Open-Kettle Method — The open-kettle method of canning tomatoes is as follows: Select only sound and ripe tomatoes, dip them in boiling water for a few minutes, remove the skins, and then cut them up and place them in an open kettle, preferably an aluminum or porcelain-lined one, and salt at the rate of about one level teaspoonful to each quart. Bring slowly to a boil, stirring frequently to prevent scorching, and keep boiling for at least one half hour or until the tomatoes are thoroughly done. If you are using the screw-top type, immerse the jars, tops and rubbers in boiling water. Remove the jars one at a time, place a rubber around the neck and fill with the boiling-hot tomatoes. Take the top of the jar from the boiling water, being careful not to touch the inside with the fingers, and screw it on tightly. Invert the jar and let it stand in this position until cold. Have everything sterile that is put into the jar. When using a spoon, fork or cup with the tomatoes, first immerse it in boiling water.

Closed-Boiler Method—Prepare the tomatoes as already described. Take off the skins and drop the tomatoes, as nearly whole as possible, into wide-mouth jars. Pack them in until the jar is full and add one level teaspoonful of salt to each quart. Put on the rubber and top and leave the top loose to allow the steam to escape during the boiling.

In a wash boiler or sterilizer set as many jars upon the false bottom as the boiler will conveniently hold and pour in enough cold or tepid water to come about two inches up on the jar. It is not necessary to have the jars completely immersed during the boiling; the steam does the cooking. Put the top on the boiler and set it on the stove; bring to a boil and sterilize one hour. Remove the top of the boiler, allow the steam to escape, and press down the spring at the side of the jar. This will clamp on the top and prevent any outside air from getting in.

Remove the jars from the vat, and let them stand until the next day; then place them again in the vat as on the previous day, lifting the spring at the side of the jar in order to prevent the accumulation of steam on the inside, but do not take off the top. Boil again for one hour. Clamp on the tops by pressing down the springs and remove the jars from the vat.

This double or fractional sterilization is to be recommended upon all occasions. Follow these directions and allow no air to enter the jar during or after sterilization, and except in case of defective rubbers or broken jars you will seldom lose a can of tomatoes.

The same method may be followed in using screw-top jars. Put in the tomatoes, put on the rubber, and screw on the top lightly. Place in the boiler and boil for an hour. Screw on the tops tightly and remove from boiler. If you want to practise double sterilization with the screw-top jars, place them in the boiler on the second day and wait until the water comes to a boil before loosening the tops.

It is best with tomatoes, as with all other vegetables, to cook them in jars. Cooking first in an open kettle will drive off some of the volatile oils or other substances that give the tomatoes their flavor. This does not happen when they are cooked in the jar.

Canning Whole Tomatoes — Remove the skins and cut up some tomatoes, put in a preserving kettle, and boil for 20 minutes. Remove them from the fire and run through a strainer. Return the strained liquid to the fire. Now select some small ripe tomatoes that will go into the mouth of the jar, dip them in boiling water, remove the skins, and drop the whole tomatoes into the jar. Fill the jar with these, add 1 level teaspoonful of salt to each quart, and pour in the strained liquid, still boiling, until all spaces are filled. Put on rubber and top, and place in the boiler or sterilizer on the false bottom. Have the water in the boiler already hot to keep the jars from breaking, bring to a boil, and sterilize for 30 minutes. Clamp on the top tightly and remove the jars from the boiler.

The strained tomato juice may be used for soup, and as the whole tomatoes will keep their shape they may be used for baking, breading, etc. Further hints on canning tomatoes may be found in Farmers Bulletin 521, which can be had free on application to the United States department of agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Almost every housewife has a tin clothes boiler and this can be easily converted into a convenient sterilizing vat. The only things necessary are a tight fitting cover and a false bottom made of No. 16 wire netting of half-inch mesh, cut to fit the bottom of the boiler on thin pieces of wood. A patent open-door steam cooker is even more convenient than a clothes boiler. If neither of these is available, a deep saucepan or bucket tightly covered will answer the purpose.

For Hot Dishes

Silver-plated meat and vegetable stands are sold in the form of silver trays, with simple beaded edges, which have flat wooden plaques sunk in the middle. Hot dishes placed on these silver trays are rendered harmless to the polished table, for the wood is non-conducting to heat. The trays are round or oval to accommodate hot plates, platters or vegetable dishes of any size or shape. —Washington Herald.

Hours After Work of the Girl Unacquainted in City

The girl who is in a strange city, either for school or work, often finds it a serious problem to know what to do with herself after the day's work is over. If she is a student, there is study to be done, but if she is one who works special hours in the day and the remainder of the time is free, it is often difficult to use the hours satisfactorily. The student in any line is more apt to receive complimentary tickets to lectures, recitals, concerts or in whatever direction she is interested than is the average wage earner, who finds it too expensive to buy many tickets to entertainments, and must seek other means of diversion.

If she is to spend the evening in her room, the dress she wears will make as much difference with her feelings as anything she can have. The garment one has worn through the day, that is closely associated with business and all of its perplexing problems, and that the wearer feels must be soiled whether it shows it or not, is more suitable to hang in the closet for the evening than to give further wear.

The housedress is worthy of more attention than is often given to it. Its daintiness and its becomingness to the wearer are of more importance than its value. To make the change as complete as possible, the dress should be dainty and light in color, as the business suit is probably dark, and can be cut on loose, easy lines. The one who is as careful of her appearance as if she were expecting company will avoid to a great extent the feeling of loneliness. The game of "make believe" has helped many a girl through the period when she was not acquainted in the city to which she had gone. The pleasure is increased greatly by preparing a meal daintily, however small may be the variety or frugal the fare; having a few pieces of pretty china if possible, setting a place at the opposite side of the table and "playing" that the expected guest has not arrived, but is coming later.

The empty home of the business girl who is a stranger in a strange city may be peopled with the characters of her favorite author, or of the book she is reading, whether it is the latest best seller or one of the old classics, and when she thinks of going to her room at night it may not be a lonely place, but one where all these interesting people are awaiting her coming.

Such organizations as the Young Women's Christian Association and girls' clubs, business, literary or musical, found in all cities, furnish a means for girls who are alone to have congenial companionship. One thing which every newcomer has to guard against is becoming acquainted with those whom she would not associate with in her home town. She may think that they are better than no acquaintances at all, but in this she is mistaken. If she is not careful of her companions at first, it is difficult to associate with those who are more to her liking later, for she is drawn further and further into the circle of those who are like her earlier acquaintances, and the one who is the jolliest and easiest to become acquainted with is not always the one that one cares to associate with to any extent.

A good book is one of the best friends a girl can have. Almost every city now has a public library where one may spend an evening reading the latest magazines and from which she can take home any book she desires after securing a card that will entitle her to it. This gives her a pleasant place to spend an evening occasionally and furnishes her with a good book for use whenever she wants it, with no expense.

Summer offers a greater variety of entertainment for the girl who is alone than the winter. There are the long street car rides in the evening, the beach, parks and any number of places that are interesting.

Cooking Recipes

STUFFED POTATOES

Peel large potatoes, cut off a thick slice for a lid, scoop out the inside and fill with chopped meat, well seasoned with butter, pepper and salt, or sausage meat; place the cover on top, using a toothpick to hold it in place in covered dish in the oven and bake until potatoes are done.

MACARONI

Break macaroni (as much as needed) in one half inch pieces. Cook in boiling salted water for 20 minutes. When done pour into colander and rinse thoroughly in cold water. Grate half a pound of cheese, or whatever amount is needed for the amount of macaroni used; make a rich cream sauce and scallop ingredients as one would oysters, one layer of macaroni, white sauce and cheese. Strew a few bread crumbs on top with small pieces of butter and bake in a quick oven until nicely browned. Instead of the cheese, finely minced ham seasoned with mustard may be used. The white sauce has the yolk of an egg beaten into it.

FRIED OYSTERS

Wash oysters by placing in a colander and holding under the faucet. Dip each one in well-beaten egg seasoned with pepper and salt, then in cracker crumbs or corn meal and repeat the process, then fry in hot fat, being careful to brown nicely.

Vogue for Black and White in Jewelry

New signets appear made of jet or black enamel, with the stones set flatly within their inky environments, where they seem immediately to acquire new brilliancy, says the Toledo Blade.

The vogue for black and white jewelry is spread to include hair ornaments, and, as black and white is a neutral combination of color, these lovely new conceits for beautifying the coiffure are becoming alike to brunette and blonde.

These effective new pieces of jewelry may be procured in sets, which include earrings, brooches, neckbands and finger rings, as well as hair ornaments.

So pronounced is the demand for silver, rhinestones and pearls, with jet or black enamel, that many excellent imitations of the more costly metals and semi-precious stones are to be had for a nominal figure.

To Clean Enamelware

Add two tablespoonfuls of soda to four quarts of water. Immerse the discolored enamelware utensils in the water and boil for half an hour; then scour them, using some of the soda water and a stiff brush. If the stains are persistent, boil a second time, and use sand with the soda water for the second scouring. —San Francisco Examiner.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

His Grandpapa

An amusing bit of verse in St. Nicholas by Dorothy McPherson Farnsworth describes a little boy who says that some boys have grandpapas "grave, dignified and tall," but his own is "just seven years old, and very, very small." He continues:

He wears a frill around his neck,
And has a funny hat;
His hair is all in tumbled curls,
And he is pink and fat.
I am the only boy I know
Whose grandpa is like that!

They painted him on ivory,
A little boy in blue,
And never any more in all
The years he grew and grew.
Some people say I look like that—
I hope it isn't true!

He grew to be a general,
And more than six feet tall;
But I am best acquainted with
The picture on the wall—
My grandpapa, just seven years old,
And fat, and pink, and small!

A Help to the Birds

A very pretty way to protect birds from being disturbed by climbing cats has been found by a man in New York state. He is fond of cats and likes to have them around. But he does not want the birds driven away. So he puts little bird houses on top of long poles and then trains a rose bush to clamber up the pole. The cats cannot climb among the rose vines. The birds have their safe home in the air and pussy may roam at will in the lower levels.

Daily Puzzle

Answer to preceding puzzle—I. 1. Fable. 2. Blend. 3. Endow. 4. Dowel. 5. Welsh.

II. 1. Raced. 2. Cedar. 3. Dared. 4. Redan. 5. Danae.

III. 1. Argus. 2. Gusto. 3. Stout. 4. Outer. 5. Terse.

IV. 1. Nacre. 2. Crest. 3. Estop. 4. Topic. 5. Picts.

V. 1. Celia. 2. Liard. 3. Arden. 4. Denim. 5. Nimbi.

VI. 1. Elves. 2. Vesta. 3. Stall. 4. Allow. 5. Lower.

What English seaport?

WHITE PUFF
THE IDEAL FLOUR FOR CAKE BISCUITS & PASTRY
Use ½ the usual shortening with this flour and you will have better pastry at less cost. Ask your grocer for WHITE PUFF FLOUR, or write to
WM. S. HILLS COMPANY, Boston

We Invite All Trustworthy People to Open Charge Accounts

AT THE BIG STORE

And enjoy the many added conveniences that such an account makes possible.

A CHARGE ACCOUNT

Relieves you of the necessity of carrying large sums of money when shopping. It does away with the annoyance of C. O. D. deliveries when ordering by phone and furnishes a monthly itemized statement of expenditures.

Our Charge System Is Maintained for Your Convenience

SIEGEL COOPER & CO
The Big Store — Chicago's Economy Center
CHICAGO

SHORT BALLOT BILL FAVORED FOR EFFICIENCY

Appointment of State Officers Except the Attorney-General by the Governor Supported by Several Public Men

Better cooperation between the Governor and the heads of departments and greater efficiency in handling the business of the commonwealth formed the basis of an argument put forth by several speakers at a hearing at the State House before the legislative committee on constitutional amendments today on a "short ballot" bill which calls for the appointment of the secretary, treasurer, auditor and attorney-general of the commonwealth by the Governor.

Those who spoke in favor of the bill were former Lieut.-Gov. Robert Luce, State Treasurer Charles L. Burrill, Corporation Counsel John A. Sullivan of the city of Boston, Joseph A. Walker, J. M. Hallowell of Newton and Frederick T. Fuller.

Messrs. Luce, Sullivan and Walker favored the entire bill until Mr. Hallowell pointed out what might happen in case the attorney-general was called upon to bring proceedings against a Governor, who had appointed him and who had been charged with violations of the election laws. Mr. Hallowell urged the committee to leave out the attorney-general from the original measure and Messrs. Luce, Sullivan and Walker immediately shifted in favor of the proposed change.

State Treasurer Burrill, the petitioner, declared that the people today do not take any interest in the places on the ballot below that of Governor. He said the short ballot method was rapidly coming into vogue throughout the country and urged its adoption in Massachusetts. Mr. Luce declared the direct nomination and convention systems do not always work out the best in good government.

Corporation Counsel Sullivan spoke for Mayor Curley of Boston. He said there was no good reason for the election of the heads of the state departments by the people. The people are safeguarded by their choice for Governor, he declared, and they should hold him responsible for the men he appoints to office. He said if it was safe to appoint the heads of administrative departments in the city it was safe to do so in the state as the question of policy did not enter into the matter.

The bill was opposed by Whitfield Tuck of Winchester and Samuel E. George of Haverhill.

The committee also took up Russell A. Wood's "Federal Control Plan" bill which provides for the abolishment of the Governor's council and certain state officers and calls for the appointment by the Governor of heads of various state departments. The petitioner explained to the committee that the bill was intended to place the conduct of the business of the commonwealth on the same basis as that of the United States.

COMPENSATION ACT CHANGES ARE PROPOSED

The attitude of the state industrial accident board toward the many proposed changes in the workmen's compensation act, contemplated in 42 bills now pending before the committee on the judiciary, was explained to that committee today by Joseph A. Parks, one of the members of the board.

Mr. Parks said that the board has recommended in its annual report that the waiting period, so-called, be reduced to 10 days. The board also favors an increase from $10 to $14 per week as the maxihmum compensation allowed under the law. Based upon the records of last year, he said the cost of this change will be only $236,000 per year. The change in the waiting period, he said, would add 214,000 days for which compensation would have to be paid, at an annual cost of $74,000.

The bill to make the law apply to chauffeurs was favored by Mr. Parks, as was the bill providing that compensation awarded by the accident board shall be paid during the pendency of appeals to the supreme court.

MANY INTERESTED IN HORSE SHOW

Back Bay and Brookline men and women were the owners of many of the winners at the twenty-third anniversary horse show at the New Riding Club, Hemenway and Norway streets, Saturday afternoon. The show brought out a large crowd. Among those who appeared either as exhibitors or were in the nine different events were Miss Alice Thorndike, Miss Miriam Sears, the Misses Edith, Frances and Eleanor Fabyian, Miss Mary Sigourney, Miss Dorothy Forbes, Miss Elizabeth Silsbee, Miss Sylvia Warren, Miss Amy Peabody, Miss Helen Draper, Miss Emma H. Mandell, Miss Elinor Quincy, and others.

EXPERTS TO DISCUSS HOW TO GROW FRUIT

Fruit growing will be discussed at a conference to be held in Horticultural hall, Saturday, Feb. 13, conducted by professors from the Massachusetts Agricultural College. The following program has been arranged: At 10, grafting and budding, Prof. W. W. Chenoweth; 11, pruning, Prof. F. C. Sears; 1:30, spraying, Prof. R. W. Rees; 2:45, small fruits, Wilfrid Wheeler, secretary of the Massachusetts state board of agriculture.

SENATE'S FOREIGN RELATIONS CHIEF SEES PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON—Chairman Stone of the Senate foreign relations committee conferred with President Wilson today and denied that they discussed the flag situation.

Counsellor Lansing of the state department, conferred with the President on the Lusitania incident and the German war zone decree.

"I don't think the ship purchase bill will be withdrawn," declared Senator Stone. "The Lusitania incident strengthens it immeasurably. It shows that though the American flag will not protect a ship from being stopped and examined, it will protect her from torpedo or shot. Therefore, it is imperative to our exporters and crop producers that there should be enough neutral ships to carry exports to belligerent countries."

GERMAN NOTE ON BRITISH WATERS ISSUED IN FULL

(Continued from page one)

of neutral shipping through the sea between Scotland and Norway, has rendered it so difficult and dangerous that she to a certain extent effected a blockade of neutral coasts and neutral ports, in violation of all international law.

"All these measures have the obvious purpose, through the illegal paralyzation of legitimate neutral commerce, not only to strike at the German military strength, but also at the economic life of Germany, and, finally, through starvation, doom the entire population of Germany to destruction.

"The neutral powers have generally acquiesced in the steps taken by the British government, especially they have not succeeded in inducing the British to restore the German individuals and property taken in violation of international law. In certain directions they have also aided the British measures which are irreconcilable with the freedom of the sea, in that they have obviously, under the pressure of England, hindered by export and transit embargoes the transit of the wares for peaceful purposes to Germany.

"The German government has in vain called the attention of neutral powers to the fact that it must face the question of whether it can longer persevere in its hitherto strict observance of the rules of the London declaration, if Great Britain is to continue its course and the neutral powers are to continue to acquiesce in these violations of neutrality to the detriment of Germany. For her violations of international law Great Britain pleads the vital interests which the British empire has at stake, and the neutral powers seem to satisfy themselves with a theoretical protest. Therefore, on the face, they accept the vital interests of belligerents as sufficient excuse for every method of warfare.

The Appeal

"Germany must now appeal to these same vital interests, to its regret. It, therefore, sees itself forced to military measures aimed at England in retaliation against the English procedure. Just as England has designated the area between Scotland and Norway as an area of war, so Germany now declares all the waters surrounding Great Britain and Ireland, including the entire English channel, as an area of war, and thus will proceed against the shipping of the enemy. For this purpose, beginning Feb. 18, 1915, it will endeavor to destroy every enemy merchant ship that is found in this area of war, without its always being possible to avert the peril that thus threatens persons and cargoes.

"Neutrals are, therefore, warned against further entrusting crews, passengers and wares to such ships. Their attention is also called to the fact that it is advisable for their ships to avoid entering this area, for even though the German naval forces have instructions to avoid violence to neutral ships in so far as they are recognizable, in view of the misuse of neutral flags ordered by the British government and the contingencies of naval warfare, their becoming victims of torpedoes directed against enemy ships cannot always be averted.

"At the same time, it is specifically noted that shipping north of the Shetland islands, in the eastern area of the North sea and in a strip of at least 30 sea miles in width along the Netherlands coast, is not imperilled.

"The German government gives such early notice of these measures, that hostile, as well as neutral ships, may have time accordingly to adopt their plans for landing at the ports in this area of war. It is to be expected that the neutral powers will show no less consideration for the vital interests of Germany than for those of England, and will aid in keeping their citizens and the property of the latter from this area. This is the more to be expected as it must be to the interest of the neutral powers to see this destructive war end as soon as possible."

BOSTON TO SHARE WAR DEPT. BIDS

WASHINGTON—Quick action by Mayor Curley and Senator Weeks has caused the secretary of war to cancel certain advertisements for bids on army supplies for delivery exclusively at Philadelphia, and to readvertise so that the goods may be delivered at Boston, New York and other points as well.

Mayor Curley protested by wire against the seeming purpose of the quartermaster's department to discriminate against New England, especially as the goods to be purchased are largely shoes, woolen goods and other New England products. Bids were to be opened Wednesday. The department's reconsideration is regarded as important to New England manufacturers.

CITY MAY REPEAL 20-MINUTE RULE ON STANDING AUTO

Street Commissioners Listen Sympathetically to Protests Against Time-Limit Regulation

Repeal of the traffic regulations that prohibit vehicles from standing in one place longer than 20 minutes between 6 o'clock at night and 6 in the morning was forecast today by the street commission following a hearing at city hall on many protests made against this rule chiefly by owners of private automobiles who go to the theaters or restaurants and seek to leave their cars standing nearby.

Commissioners Dunn and Goodwin said they saw no reason why persons should not leave their cars on side streets or anywhere they would not interfere with traffic or cause property owners to object, but gave no formal decision. They took the question under advisement.

Few persons attended the hearing, and J. S. Codman, the first witness, asked that another hearing be given as this one had not been advertised widely enough. Commissioner Dunn said it would not be necessary as the commission had received a great mass of complaints against the 20-minute rule at night. Mr. Codman declared the traffic regulations in Boston are stricter than in any other city.

Some of the witnesses criticized the police, alleging discrimination in the enforcement of the rule. Operators of automobiles for hire said some policemen enforced the rule rigidly against them but not against the vehicles of the big taxicab companies.

SECOND TERM OF INSTITUTE YEAR BEGUN AT TECH

Technology has reopened after the mid-year vacation. Registrations are early this year. More than half the 1800 students reported by or before Saturday.

During the vacation the electrical engineers visited important establishments. About 30 students went under the care of Professor W. E. Wickenden. In New York the establishments visited included the Pennsylvania railway station. The boys next visited the lamp works at Harrison, N. J., the Western Electric works and the telephone exchange. Moving to Schenectady they found Tech men in command of the laboratory of the General Electric, and a hearty welcome from Willis D. Whitney, director and W. D. Coolidge, assistant director. Continuing the trip students visited the plant of the Lackawana Steel Company at Buffalo and at Niagara Falls inspected five of the great power houses, the shredded wheat establishment and the factory where Mr. Acheson is making artificial graphite. The return was in time to register this morning.

The combined musical clubs also are back from an extended tour. Concerts were given in Montclair, N. J., Philadelphia, Butler and Washington, Pa., Rochester, N. Y., and Springfield and Northampton, Mass.

The M. I. T. Alumni Association have sent the field manager, I. W. Litchfield on a short visit to eastern clubs. Tomorrow will be spent in Washington where there are many graduates connected with the government scientific offices. Mr. Litchfield will return to Boston to prepare for a longer trip which will include the All-Tech-Clubs reunion at Pittsburgh on Feb. 20, and then be extended to the Mississippi valley.

ARMY AIRSHIPS FOR THE MARDI GRAS IN PENSACOLA, FLA.

PENSACOLA, Fla.—The Mardi Gras season is celebrated here with splendor and enthusiasm. This year the airships of the United States naval aeronautical school, located at the Pensacola navy yard, will be an added attraction. The army and navy will be largely represented in the day parade. For the night pageant the "Phun Makers" have provided a number of comic floats to enliven the festivities. King Priscus XVI. will be in charge of the festivities, arriving at high noon on Feb. 15, by aerial flight, instead of by water, as heretofore.

Clean and well drained, Pensacola is considered without a peer for location on the beautiful Pensacola bay. With the salt breeze rippling the blue waters, one here experiences much of the brilliancy of the Mediterranean ports. Through the summer months the several bayous, as well as the different branches of the bay, afford excellent boating and bathing, while pleasure boats carry passengers seven miles across the bay to the white sands of Santa Rosa island to enjoy the surf of the gulf of Mexico.

CHANGES SOUGHT IN RAPID TRANSIT

Rapid transit will be considered by the Harvard Improvement Association of Dorchester at its meeting Wednesday in Harvard Improvement hall, Glenway street. The committee on rapid transit will report on important proposed changes in local service. Curtailment of local railroad time schedules will be discussed at length.

The committee on parks, parades and boulevards will report on improvements in Columbia road and Blue Hill avenue.

The association will vote on the election of three new members.

NO REDUCTION MADE IN SALARY OF POSTMASTER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—The salary of Boston's postmaster, $8000, is safe for another year, despite the desire of the postmaster-general to reduce Mr. Murray's stipend to $7000. Likewise, the salaries of many other first, second and third-class postmasters will remain intact; for the Senate postoffice committee has completed consideration of the appropriation bill, and has left out the department's recommendations.

The postmaster-general recommended three radical changes, all of which the House rejected on points of order, and which the Senate committee also has rejected:

1. Reclassification and reduction of postmasters' salaries.
2. Placing rural delivery on star route contract basis and dropping salaried carriers.
3. Changing railway mail pay from weight to space basis and reducing compensation as per the Moon bill.

The Senate committee also has cut out the House provisions increasing rural carriers' pay and has restored assistant postmasters cut out by the House. The bill carries about $317,000,000. Controversive items were dropped to facilitate passage this session.

BILL TO REGULATE ELECTRICITY PRICE TOPIC OF HEARING

Proponents of the bill to prohibit public service corporations from selling electricity at less than 5 per cent over the cost of production and distribution and to provide that the maximum price charged for electricity shall not exceed 25 per cent over the cost of production and distribution had an opportunity to finish their side of the case at a continued hearing at the State House today before the legislative committee on public lighting.

Among those who favored the bill were: Dudley G. Kimball of Boston, W. P. Barnes of Worcester, H. M. Comerford of Boston, Arthur M. Huddell of Boston and Jonathan Perry of Boston.

John H. Carter said that a necessary precedent to legislation of the sort proposed in this petition is legislation to provide for a physical valuation of the plants engaged in the manufacture of electricity in Massachusetts.

The hearing was continued to this afternoon in order to allow the opposition their chance to be heard.

CANADIAN FISH STATISTICS SHOW SLIGHT DECREASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—The official figures indicate a decrease of $181,716 in the value of fish, fish products and marine animals taken by Canadian fishermen during the last year. The total business for the year was $33,207,748, and the number of men employed was 71,776. There were 1992 vessels, tugs and smacks used, and 37,686 boats. Shore work and canneries gave employment to 26,893.

An increase of 2789 in the number of gasoline boats is held to mark the passing of the sailing craft among Canadian fishermen. The report for the year indicates that the fisheries of Canada are the most extensive in the world, according to official advices reaching this city. Canadian waters, it is pointed out, contain the principal food fishes in greater abundance than those of any other country.

PRICES ON FLOUR AND SUGAR RISE; EGGS ARE LOWER

(Continued from page one)

responsible for the downward trend of the egg market in Boston, an unusual tendency at this time of the year according to dealers. The warm weather has caused a plentiful supply for the market.

Prices today are from 6 to 8 cents lower than they were a year ago, statistics show. Practically all retailers about the city are offering nearby hennery eggs at 45 cents a dozen. Maine and New Hampshire eggs of the fresh-laid variety are now selling at 40 cents.

DISTRICT POLICE ASK LARGER FORCE

Deputy Chief George C. Neal and Deputy John H. Plunkett of the district police spoke in favor of the recommendations of the district police for the appointment of five additional building inspectors, one detective and five additional fire inspectors before the legislative committee on public service at the State House today.

County Commissioners Lyman B. Thomas, Jerry B. Howland and E. P. Boynton of Plymouth county were before the legislative committee on public service this morning asking for an increase in salary from $3000 to $3600.

BILLS FOR CONVENTION ON CONSTITUTION FAIL

Several bills seeking a constitutional convention for the amendment of the state constitution were reported adversely in the House today by the committee on constitutional amendments. Representatives Donahue and Levins, Democrats, of Boston, dissented.

EXEMPTION TAX EQUALIZATION IN STATE IS URGED

Petitions of Two Representatives Regarding Property Assessments of Civil War Veterans Are Subject of Hearing

Identical petitions of Representatives John T. Crowley of Abington and Arthur N. Newhall of Stoneham, which would greatly lighten the burden of small towns that are shouldering the property taxes of veterans of the Civil War, whose property is assessed at not over $5000, and would authorize the commonwealth to apportion the total amount of taxes exempted upon each city and town, was the chief object of consideration for the committee on taxation at the State House today.

The proponents were besides the petitioners, Representative William J. Barry and Senator Charles S. Beal, both of Rockland; Representative John W. Churchill of Plymouth, Representative Fred W. Gross of Royalston; Chairman Michael A. Keehan of the Rockland board of assessors; Arthur D. B. Butler of the Whitman board of assessors; Henry C. Colson of the Abington board of assessors; Chairman Wiliam L. Sprague of the Marshfield board of assessors; former Representative Joseph L. Shephard of Pembroke; Chairman of the Board of Selectmen Cote of Rockland.

James H. Devlin, Jr., representing the city of Boston, assistant to the corporation counsel, opposed the bill.

The petitioner, Mr. Crowley, said that his town, Abington, with a total valuation of $3,609,000 loses $53,000 every year because it has to exempt G. A. R. veterans from property tax.

That the old town of Abington from which Whitman has since been formed was the banner town in number of soldiers sent to the civil war was the statement of Mr. Butler of the Whitman board of assessors. "The burden of exemption of our soldiers," he said, "is borne by the small towns which sent the largest numbers to the front. The richer, newer towns bear no burdens resulting from the exemption of soldiers from the property tax."

"The cities and towns who were loyal to the call for troops have to suffer," declared Rpresentative J. W. Churchill of Plymouth, "while Brookline does not pay 1 cent. There are other cities and towns also that pay nothing as no former soldiers lived there who own property valued at $5000 or less."

Representative Barry of Rockland felt that his town, which was formerly part of Abington, the banner town for highest quota of troops in 1861-1865, was hard hit by the exemption of soldiers' property from taxes. 'It appears to me the state is placing a tax on patriotism and the state should levy all towns and cities of the state in equal proportion," he said.

Mr. Olson said "the ignis fatuus is that we must exempt from taxation the property of many soldiers who did not come from our town but who hailed from Maine, New Jersey, and the West, and it is unjust because the exemption occurs in a few towns, only."

A new argument put forward by Representative Newhall of Stoneham was that the G. A. R. veterans who hold property in the town do not bring any benefits to the town.

Mr. Devlin, representing the city of Boston, declared that the reimbursing of cities and towns of the state by having the total amount of property taxes of soldiers which have been exempted equalized by an apportionment of each city and town of such taxes on the basis of the apportionment of the state tax would fall heavily on Boston, and mean an added burden to this city of $50,000 each year, owing to the large share she would be called to pay in the proportional levy.

WHEAT HOARDING CHARGES PLACED WITH PROSECUTOR

CHICAGO—Charges that speculators have concentrated enormous quantities of wheat in seaboard elevators, ostensibly for exportation, but really to hold for high prices, have been formally placed before Federal District Attorney Clyne.

"Every day for some time," said District Attorney Clyne, "I have talked to members of the board of trade. I intend to talk to many more. Some who have talked with me have told me that enormous quantities of wheat are being stored in seaboard elevators for the ostensible purpose of exportation; but that as a matter of fact it is being held in those places for speculation. Much of this wheat, I have been told, is in New York."

The buyers of this wheat, Clyne explained, are "going through all the motions" of preparing to ship it according to his information, but that they "are waiting to sell at higher prices."

HOME FURNISHERS SOCIETY TO MEET

Lieutenant-Governor Cushing, Representative Robert M. Washburn, Guy A. Ham of the Governor's council and C. Ludwig Bauman, president of the National Home Furnishers Association will be the speakers at the annual dinner of the Home Furnishers Association of Massachusetts, at the American House tomorrow evening. C. E. Osgood is chairman of the committee and will be toastmaster. Officers will be eleceted.

FOUR STEAMERS TO DEPART FOR EUROPE TUESDAY

Allan Liner Carthaginian, Cleared for Glasgow, Leaves Surplus Freight on Dock

More than $3,000,000 worth of cargo will be taken from port tomorrow by four steamers. Consignments include grain, flour, provisions, apples and general merchandise.

The Allan liner Carthaginian which cleared today for Glasgow will be unable to take all the freight which has piled up on Mystic dock. Its passenger bookings include 15 cabin voyagers and 60 steerage.

The Leyland liner Devonian, bound to Liverpool, the Ninian for Manchester, and the Wilson & Furness-Leyland liner Anglian for London also will go.

OPENINGS FOR WORK OFFERED BY GOVERNMENT

Numerous openings for employment in the government service for both men and women are announced by the United States civil service commission, room 145 Postoffice building, Boston.

At the United States naval magazine at Hingham, mechanics and laborers are sought. The positions to be filled include those of machinist, machinists' helper, coppersmith, electrician, painter, wireman, house carpenter, teamster, stable keeper, laborer, gardner, ordnance man, trackman, engine tender and locomotive engine tender, and janitor. Applications for these places are being received by the labor board at Charlestown navy yard. No educational test is required.

Other vacancies for which application should be made to the civil service commission, include the following for women:

Filet lace makers for the Soboba Indian school, California, at $6000 a year.

Trained nurses, Panama canal service, $65 to $80 a month with board, quarters and laundry.

Field matrons, Indian service at various agencies, $600 to $840 a year.

Vacancies to be filled by men include the following:

Designing engineer, reclamation service, $2000 to $3000 a year.

Consulting mining engineers, bureau of mines, $3000 to $3600 a year.

Specialists in marketing grain, office of markets, department of agriculture, $1800 to $3000 a year.

Assistant chemists in chemical metallurgy, bureau of standards, commerce department, $1200 to $1620 a year.

Organic and inorganic chemists, bureau of science at Manila, Philippine islands, $1600 to $2250 a year.

College men, bureau of science, Manila, Phillippine islands, qualified to act as geologists, $2000 a year.

College men, bureau of science, Manila, Philippine islands, as mycologists, $1700 a year.

Sanitary inspectors, Panama Canal Zone, $2100 a year.

PRIZE STEAMER'S GIBRALTAR DELAY NOW EXPLAINED

Complications between the owners of freight aboard the German steamer Sevhneefels, now the British vessel Gibraltar, which caused a long delay in the $1,000,000 cargo aboard the craft were explained in advices received here today. The Gibraltar is due here Monday, having left Gibraltar a week ago.

After its capture Aug. 5 the steamer was taken to Gibralter, condemned by a British prize court, sold and renamed. Owners of the freight in Boston and New York appealed to the state department at Washington to assist in securing prompt forwarding of the cargo in the same steamer, avoiding expensive reloading into another vessel.

The British government contended that it was entitled to freight rates as per the original bill of lading under which the cargo was shipped. As a consequence the owners of the freight deposited $600,000 in London last November for the voyage of the steamer to Boston and return to England.

RAILWAY LEASE APPROVAL SOUGHT

Proposals of an operating agreement whereby the Milford & Uxbridge Street Railway Company takes over and operates the lines and property of the Medway & Dedham Street Railway Company was given a hearing by the public service commission today. R. L. Dana appeared for the railways and urged approval of the petition. There was no opposition.

The terms of the agreement provide for a five-year lease at an annual rental of $3000 with option of renewal for a similar term of years at $3600 annual rental. These terms have been approved by a majority of the directors and two thirds of the stockholders of both roads.

DORCHESTER BUSINESS MEN MEET TONIGHT

A large attendance is expected at the fifth annual meeting of the Dorchester Board of Trade, Builders Association and Real Estate Brokers Association to be held tonight in the American House at 6 o'clock. Governor Walsh, Lieut.-Gov. Grafton D. Cushing, Mayor Curley, and John J. Martin, president of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, are to be guests.

BETTER BOSTON FELLSWAY LINK SOUGHT BY BILL

Hearing Held on Measure Giving Metropolitan Park Commission Right to Provide Connection With Harvard Bridge

A hearing on bills giving the metropolitan park commission authority to take over streets and do whatever is necessary to provide a good traffic link between the Cambridge end of Harvard Bridge and the Fellsway was given by the legislative committee on metropolitan affairs today.

Former Senator Charles M. Cox of Melrose and Representative Alvan T. Fuller of Malden supported the bill. They told of the difficulty and delay experienced by autoists in winding their way over the roughly paved street in Cambridge in order to get from Boston to the metropolitan park system on the north and vice versa.

Mayor Charles H. Adams of Melrose and City Solicitor Boutwell of Malden, and Representative Harry C. Woodill of Melrose also spoke in favor of the project.

The argument of Mr. Adams and his associates was that if the state is going to do any boulevard work this year, this proposed entrance to Boston from the north should be completed and as Mr. Adams put it the construction cannot be done much more cheaply than it can now. He favored the obtaining and acquiring the necessary land this year at an expenditure of $400,000 or $500,000 than waiting until later when with the constant increase in valuations the cost may go up to $3,000,000 or $4,000,000.

James H. Devlin of the Boston city law department stated that while under the present circumstances the city would ask that the committee and the Legislature put no more burdens upon it than they can avoid, still he would say that the mayor looks with favor on the petition for better communication between Harvard bridge and the park way.

The opponents were George W. Long, representing the Cambridge Board of Trade and Senator Bean of Cambridge. They took the position that Cambridge would be called on to pay a share of the cost that would be far out of proportion to the benefits the city would receive.

There is one condition, however, under which they would both support such a plan. They said that Harvard bridge will have to be rebuilt soon, and that if the metropolitan park commission will include the bridge in its project Cambridge will favor the traffic proposition.

Cambridge would have to pay a much larger part of the cost of rebuilding the Harvard bridge than it would if the bridge were a part of the metropolitan park system. All the other towns and cities in the district would share it then.

BILL TO REQUIRE CORPORATION LIST AGAIN OPPOSED

In executive session at the State House today the legislative committee on taxation heard John A. Curtin of Brookline, representing the Massachusetts Tax Association, in opposition to the bill heard last week to require Massachusetts corporations to file each year with the tax commissioner a list of their bondholders.

Mr. Curtin took the ground that while the bill as a part of a comprehensive plan of tax reform might not be objectionable, under the existing system the measure would inevitably drive capital from the state.

Mr. Curtin recommended that this bill with other compulsory return bills now pending should be held by the committee to take any action, by constitutional without report until it is determined whether the Legislature of this year is amendment or otherwise, to relieve the existing tax situation.

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NEW YORK BAR PLANS TO CURB SUITS AT LAW

Proposed Reforms to Begin in Restrictions of Casehunters, Raising Education Standards and Saving Time for the Bench

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its New York Bureau

NEW YORK—The New York State Bar Association has taken seriously in hand the question how best to curb the vast unnecessary litigation that annually clogs the courts and impedes the proper administration of justice.

In the opinion of a committee composed of Daniel Remsen, Julien T. Davis, John B. Leavitt, Willis E. Heaton and Warren J. Kernan of the New York State Bar Association, this can be accomplished by the institution of a definite plan for dealing with members of the bar who willingly foment litigation, and for raising the standards of education among lawyers so that loosely drawn or improperly worded instruments shall be fewer. It is also proposed that there shall be cooperation among lawyers to the end that the bench, now greatly overworked, shall not be burdened with a mass of trivial and improperly instituted suits. It is pointed out that much of this overburdening extends litigation beyond the first court to superior courts because the judges are forced to bestow too little time upon cases.

Language Defects Seen

An array of opinions from prominent members of the legal profession place a great part of the responsibility upon the individual members of the bar because of their lack of command of the English language. This, it is shown is in nearly every instance the cause of the long drawn out and extensive contests over wills, contracts and the like, and it is proposed that some remedy might be forthcoming by adopting the recommendation given by George W. Wickersham some time ago that wills and like instruments be admitted to ante mortem probate, and this plan is endorsed by others in the belief that it would eliminate all or nearly all will contests. Circuit Judge Wayne of Michigan has held since, it is pointed out, however, that the ante mortem probate of wills is unconstitutional.

The report of the committee says: "Your committee is of the opinion that this association, either directly or through local bar associations, can properly investigate the moral standard of applicants of admission to the bar, possibly before they enter upon the study of law, and report thereon to the proper authorities. That this association can properly emphasize the vital importance of ability on the part of lawyers to write plain, lucid English, and should advocate greater care in the preparation for admission to the bar by the imposition of strict requirements in the knowledge and use of the English language. That this association can properly recommend that law schools devote more attention to constructive law, particularly to the preparation of wills, contracts and other written instruments and to the discriminating use of the English language in connection therewith."

Eliot Norton, a prominent member of the New York bar is quoted as of the opinion that greater need is felt for a higher standard of education among lawyers.

Review Plan Considered

The report also indicates that there may be too much assumption of absolute legal knowledge upon the part of individual lawyers, and that much of the litigation now existent is due not alone to the improper expression of language, but by a too great confidence on the part of the drafter of the instrument. The committee is inclined to the opinion that much litigation could be obviated at the source if before an instrument is executed, and before the facts touching it can become fixed, it should be submitted to one or more competent lawyers for interpretation and constructive criticism.

Many recommendations are in the direction of curbing unmeritorious suits by requiring the intending litigant to deposit a percentage, 1 per cent, of the amount involved in the suit as a guarantee of costs in the event that the court sees fit to impose these.

The entire report is regarded as being most valuable in its recommendations, and, in the opinion of lawyers will do much to disentangle the ambiguities of much of the legal practise. That the legal bodies of the United States are awake to the necessity, and that they are looking toward the New York State and City Bar Associations for practical recommendations and outlines of reformatory measure is apparent when it is stated that many thousands of requests have been received by the New York City Association for copies of its recent published recommendations for law reform. Action of a definite and specific character on the part of the State Bar Association is expected at an early date.

EXPORTS PILE UP AT THREE POINTS

WASHINGTON — Collectors of customs at New York, Norfolk and Baltimore report to the secretary of the treasury an unusual congestion of merchandise at these ports awaiting shipment to other countries which cannot be handled owing to the lack of available export bottoms. The collectors complain of the shortage in ships to handle products now ready for export.

OLD LIBERTY BELL RUMBLES IN TEST AT PHILADELPHIA

Three Quarters of a Century Silence Broken to Try Sound Transmission to San Francisco

PHILADELPHIA—Preparing to ring Liberty Bell so that it may be heard in San Francisco, a test was struck on the great American relic, Sunday, in the presence of a group of city officials. Harsh and dull and low pitched, a sound so strange and rumbling that it could not be called a note, was sent reverberating through Independence Hall.

Chief Ball of the bureau of city property, who has direct charge of the bell and of Independence Hall, laid down a small wooden mallet with which he had struck the rim and with a nod of his head ordered that the case which protects the relic should be closed again.

Some might call the Liberty Bell a casting of metal, cracked and inert, but there was not a man who heard it speak after the silence of three quarters of a century who did not feel the thrill and portent of its voice.

In a few days the sound will echo forth once more, and three taps of the bell will go humming across the continent on a slender strand of wire. It will be heard by Mayor Rolph and officials of the Panama-Pacific exposition The bell was struck first to find whether the sound it made would be suitable to be transmitted by the delicate telephone apparatus across the continent.

FILIPINO LEADER PLEADS GUILTY TO SEDITION CHARGES

MANILA, P. I.—Rufino Vicente, one of the leaders accused of instigating the Filipino attack on the governmental offices at Novotas on Dec. 24, when placed on trial here Saturday on the charge of sedition, pleaded guilty. Other Filipinos held on the same charge pleaded not guilty.

The public prosecutor says the government will prove the movement was widely organized, and that documentary evidence shows the rising was directed as much against the Filipino politicians now holding public office as it was against the American officials.

The trial of the natives arrested in connection with the rising attempted in Manila and its environs Dec. 24 is pending. These men are to tried on the charge of brigandage.

PEACH GROWERS TO ORGANIZE

GUTHRIE, Ok.—A meeting of peach growers, representing about two-thirds of the 5000 acres of bearing Elberta peaches in this country, met here recently with T. M. Jeffords of St. Louis, agricultural agent of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway, and State Entomologist Sanborn of the A. & M. College, and completed arrangements for a series of monthly demonstrations in fruit growing in this county, including spraying, pruning and cultivating of orchards, thinning, picking and packing the fruit, and successful marketing of the same, says a special to the Dallas (Texas) News. All the growers agreed to cooperate.

QUEBEC LEADER SOON TO RETIRE

MONTREAL, Que.—The Gazette announces that J. M. Tellier, M. P. P., leader of the Conservative Opposition in the Provincial Legislature of Quebec, intends to retire from the party leadership at once, and also intends to retire from public life at the close of the present session, when he will resign his seat for Joliette, says a special to the Toronto Globe. No reason is given for his decision to quit the Legislature.

Mr. Tellier, who was born in 1860, was first elected to the Legislature in 1892, and has been a member ever since. He became leader of the Conservative minority in 1908, following Hon. T. E. Leblanc in that position.

PRINCETON SENIORS REQUIRED TO SWIM

PRINCETON, N. J.—It became known here last night that Princeton will strictly enforce the requirement that students must be able to swim 200 yards before graduation. The new ruling was made in 1911 when the present senior class entered, but few believed that the authorities would withhold diplomas because of this deficiency. However, the registrar has told the 25 seniors who do not swim that they must pass the test to be graduated in June.

MOTOR BUS LINE IN CINCINNATI PLANNED

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

CINCINNATI, O.—A movement to operate a motor bus line in competition with the traction company is on foot in Cincinnati. The People's Transportation Company, of which Edward Schorr is manager, has announced its intention of incorporating at $250,000 and starting operations in the spring.

FAIR PRESIDENT REELECTED

ALLENTOWN, Pa.—Dr. Victor H. Wieland was reelected president of the Allentown Fair Association recently, says a special to the Philadelphia Ledger. The annual report showed that his administration had been successful, the profits being upward of $10,000.

COUNTRY TO CITY LEAGUE TACKLES FOOD PROBLEMS

New York Religious Organizations Unite in Plan to Reduce Costs — Railroad to Build Great Terminal Market

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its New York Bureau

NEW YORK—Members of different religious organizations in this city have attempted a solution of the high cost of living problem by the formation of what is known as the People's Country to City League, which has established headquarters at 581 and 588 Hudson street, where foodstuffs are being sold at a reduction of 20 per cent below standard retail prices.

The plan is to eliminate profit of intermediaries and a municipal officer on a salary basis replaces the retail grocer. The flat proposal is made to do away with all profits by placing food distribution on a salary basis and selling at actual cost.

The general plan embodies the formation of a commissary department of the municipality, one disbursing officer being assigned to each ward or district, much as the army commissariat is arranged at the present time.

Project Not Sectarian

The whole plan, while it is the formation of a league composed of religious organizations, is not sectarian in any sense, and has arisen largely because of the efforts of the Rev. Dubois H. Loux, formerly associate pastor of the Metropolitan temple, who is now president of the league. The vice-president is Joseph Angermann, and the secretary is Martin M. Beck. The model for the league is built largely along the lines established by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company of this city which a year or more ago established a chain of cooperative stores for the exclusive patronage of their employees; these stores effecting a saving of approximately 20 per cent below the average retail prices in their immediate neighborhood.

It is the plan to extend the league stores throughout the city as funds become available for this purpose, and at present a small fee is asked for the privilege of trading with it; this fee being devoted to the payment of salaries of clerks and rent of store, the food being supplied at the actual cost paid the producer, plus the freight or express thereon.

Great Market Proposed

One of the great railroad corporations entering New York proposes the erection of a great terminal market at a cost of $1,000,000. The New York Central railroad which has certain rights entering the Chelsea district of the city has agreed to provide the building if the state department of foods and markets will control it under the department rules.

The plan is to lease the terminal market to cooperative companies to be governed by department rules, one of which will provide that no one of these organizations shall be permitted to amass profits in excess of 6 per cent. Commissioner Dillon of the department of foods and markets has prepared plans for no less than 15 of these market terminals to be scattered over the five boroughs comprising Greater New York, and it is his estimate that when these are in working order New York will find its annual food bill cut down by not less than $70,000,000 a year.

The railroads are to be encouraged to enter the field of supplying the buildings because of the increased facilities they will be able to supply in transportation. The plan includes a railroad collection bureau to gather up the food products at their source and load them on special market trains that will be brought directly into the markets to be unloaded.

Back of this, in the country districts will be the assembly arrangements at various producing centers from which the trains will start. It is estimated that of every dollar spent in New York for food but 35 cents finds its way into the pockets of the producer, the remaining 65 cents being eaten up in extravagant, wasteful methods employed in handling.

SAN FRANCISCO'S STREETS TO BE GAY NEXT TEN MONTHS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its San Francisco Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The downtown streets of San Francisco are to be brightly lighted by night and gaily decorated by day during the 10 months of the exposition period.

Plans perfected by the Down Town Association, an organization composed of business and professional men, call for a scheme of illumination and decoration extending from the principal approaches of the city to the gates of the Panama-Pacific international exposition.

The cost of installation and maintenance will be borne by the business men themselves, the city defraying the cost of the electric current. During the exposition period the city streets will be kept bright with natural foliage and artficial reproductions of native flowers in terra cotta baskets carried upon trolley poles and electroliers, while festoons of incandescent lamps, intertwined with foliage will overhang the sidewalks and the streets, giving several times the customary illumination.

THREE ARTS CLUB FOR PHILADELPHIA WOMEN STUDENTS

Home Place Where They Can Reside in Comfort and Under Chaperonage Is Planned

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—A home where young women students in music, painting and the drama may live under chaperonage and in comfort is being planned for by the Three Arts Club of this city. Such a home has proved a success in New York city, and steps were taken at a recent meeting of the local organization to arouse a wider interest in opening a similar home here.

At present the club is negotiating to purchase a house centrally located in one of the finest residential districts of the city. It is the purpose to accommodate here from 50 to 60 young women who have come to Philadelphia to study one or more of these arts. This home is to contain a liberally equipped library, a salon where from time to time exhibitions of art will be presented for the public; also a drawing room where plays will be produced.

Everything is to be done to make this a real home with refined surroundings. The rules of the club, as planned, will maintain conventional conduct, and the atmosphere of the club will be kept to a high standard.

Among those cooperating in the project of establishing this home are Dr. Hugh Clark, Bishop Philip M. Rhinelander, Leslie Miller of the Pennsylvania School of Industrial Arts and Miss Harriet Sartain, principal of the Philadelphia School of Design for Women. It was planned at first to procure the clubhouse by the 1st of last October, but suspension or withdrawal of several promised subscriptions making this impossible, it has been necessary to recreate interest in the movement, which, though it has many admirers, has only a scant few who are willing to lend their assistance toward a speedy realization of its aim.

It was only two years ago that the Philadelphia Three Arts Club was organized. It is non-sectarian and international in character. There are two degrees of membership, active and associate. The active membership is limited to 100 and is composed entirely of women, whose duty it is conscientiously to assist in the workings of the club by serving on the various committees in one capacity or another, if voted upon. Only active members can hold office. The annual dues for active membership are $5 and for associate membership $3.

Unlike similar clubs in other cities the Philadelphia organization admits to associate membership both men and women, in order that both may have the privilege of exhibiting in the salon, as well as of partaking of the entertainment and social atmosphere of the club. Public benefits are to be given from time to time by professional representatives of the art world in general.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS GIVEN PUPIL HELP FUND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Chicago Bureau

CHICAGO — Students needing assistance in going through the University of Illinois will be materially aided by a loan fund of $5000 which has been given the university by its president, Edward J. James, and accepted by the trustees.

This sum is to be the nucleus of the fund and an initial contribution of $500 has been received from Homer A. Stillwell, an alumnus of this city. Character and ability are to be taken into consideration in making loans from the fund.

Commenting on his gift, President James said: "My conviction is that no government ought to allow any one to make a perpetual endowment for any purpose whatever. In accordance with this it is provided in the deed of the gift that if at any time in the future the application of this fund to the purpose named shall not in the opinion of the university be doing a real public service, the sum may be used for any other educational purpose which may seem good to the trustees."

HEAVY SILVER CARGO CONSIGNED TO CHINA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its San Francisco Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal. — A consignment of 753,745 ounces of fine silver, the largest single shipment made from this port in many years, has been made by the San Francisco branch of the International Banking Corporation to branch banks at Shanghai and Hongkong, China. The consignment, which was in the form of 625 bars valued at $370,000 went aboard the steamship Korea, and was made to adjust foreign exchange balances.

CALIFORNIA NAPHTHA SHIPPED VIA CANAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its San Francisco Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The Standard Oil steamer Richmond, having in tow barge No. 91, left Jan. 31 for New York via the Panama canal carrying approximately 4,000,000 gallons of heavy naphtha. This is the first big shipment of naphtha to leave this port consigned to New York but it will be followed by others, the opening of the canal now making it profitable to ship naphtha of this grade to the east coast. The oil was loaded at the Richmond refineries.

REVENUE PLANS MAIN ISSUE IN CANADA SESSION

Party Questions Dropped in Face of Dominion's Apparent Need to Revise Duties and Economic Lines to Suit Defense

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

OTTAWA, Ont.—The session of Canada's twelfth Parliament opened Thursday amidst circumstances wholly unprecedented in the history of the Dominion. For the first time the two political parties begin the session without preparation for a keen contest upon one or more of the regular party issues.

The Liberals, now in the opposition, have so strictly adhered to last summer's agreement not to thwart the government's necessary war measures that even the Conservative press acknowledges their tacit support. Also the minister of justice recently said at a public meeting, "The people as a whole are standing behind the executive."

During the past few weeks, however, there have been indications that no matter how carefully the Liberals may refrain from blocking in any way the necessary provision for defense and for cooperation with the empire, they feel at liberty to question some of the details of that provision.

Finance Main Question

The finance minister's methods of raising revenue is, however, objectionable to many of the opposition and their constituents; and they are expected to present other methods which they are convinced will be both more just and more efficacious.

The finance minister, the Hon. W. T. White, will ask for at least $100,000,000 to add to the amount already voted for military expenditures. This is to be repaid wholly in the future, arrangements having been made through the home government, with the Bank of England. Whether this placing of the whole war debt on future years for payment will be satisfactory to the opposition is not yet evident. But it is evident that the proposed methods for supplementing the declining ordinary revenue will be very emphatically questioned unless the Liberals decide upon absolute non-obstruction in every detail.

In addition to the millions for military equipment, it is estimated in some quarters that about $50,000,000 more than the present prospective revenue will provide will be required to finance the government's domestic expenditure plans. It is said this will be raised by increased duties being levied upon commodities in general use and a few luxuries, and later on that some application of the income tax system may be used.

It is evident that even if the duties upon some commodities were doubled, and consumption remained at the present level, that only about $8,000,000 would be added to the revenue.

New Revenue Prospects

Other articles mentioned as probable sources of duty revenue are luxuries, such as silks and jewelry. These things, the Liberals point out, cannot be counted upon, at such a period as this, to continue in general use if too highly taxed. The feasibility of this policy is therefore strongly questioned. Already the great drop in revenue is due to the decrease in importation of duitable goods, which has gone hand-in-hand with the general retrenchment. It is pointed out, therefore, that further dependence upon such sources of revenue is unwise.

In addition to this, part of the Liberal party object to tariff impositions basically. Being "free-traders," they cannot let Mr. White's intensification of the duty system pass unchallenged. From the middle west particularly there comes a strong protest.

Single tax sentiment is so strong there, in the prairie provinces, that estimates have already been made showing that a revenue of $150,000,000 could be raised from a 2 per cent tax levied upon the value of improved land in that section alone. That it could be collected with very little expenditure, could not be evaded, and would have no ill effects upon industry, are points insisted upon by its advocates.

At all events western objection to tariffs is so strong, and eastern manufacturers' indorsement of them so equally strong, that a short parliamentary session will be an impossibility if the discussion is entered upon, in connection with the needed revenue.

Equipment Contracts

Another Liberal "question" may center around certain military contracts. Certain supplies for the contingents overseas have been declared by some not up to the required standard. The opposition considers it a duty to have this investigated. Recent public utterances of the minister of militia declare he and his coworkers in the cabinet, are quite as ready for an investigation, as are the Liberals, and quite as ready to have careless contractors reprimanded.

In regard to the continuance of public works, which usually provide much sessional interest, it is said that nothing is to be undertaken which is not made necessary by Canada's relation to the present European situation. It is evident therefore that no blockade of any undertakings of this kind need be anticipated. If there are any extensive works proposed they will obviously be in line with the defense policy of the government and therefore be supported by the government.

The plans for a "greater Ottawa" laid out as under federal control, similar to the management of Washington, are now ready as one of the lesser projects which this Parliament will be asked to indorse.

Requests for extension of time for completion of railroads are numerous. It is understood that all such requests will be granted.

Ceremonial Differences

At the ceremonies at the opening of Parliament the more usual blaze of color in military dress-uniforms and in the women's costumes took the place of the sober suits worn at the special session last August. The change seemed a natural indication of the changed national attitude.

His royal highness the Duke of Connaught wore the ceremonial uniform of a British field marshal. His opening of this fifth session of the present Parliament was not expected a year ago, his successor as Governor-General having been named shortly after the last winter session. The intervening events, however, it is regarded, have made his continued work in Canada more desirable than any change in the governor-generalship could have proved.

Some of the usual festivities following the opening have been cancelled for this year, such as the drawing room and the state ball. The state dinner holds its usual place, however, and immediately after the opening ceremonies the Hon. S. S. Sproule, the speaker of the House of Commons, and Mrs. Sproule held the usual reception in the speaker's apartments.

OAKLAND, CAL., IS TO HAVE A BOOK ON CITY PLANNING

OAKLAND, Cal.—Oakland is to have a $3500 book on city planning, and it is said to be the first city on the Pacific coast to take up seriously the matter of laying out streets and planning generally in advance for future growth.

The city council has appropriated $1200 as its share of the expense of bringing out the book, and the rest of the money has been pledged by other communities in Alameda county and by private subscriptions. The book was written by Dr. Werner Hegemann, a German expert on city planning, who was engaged to come here from Berlin to study local conditions.

It is intended by the city to use the volume as a textbook in the high schools, thus developing interest in city conditions and improvement among the coming generations of citizens. It is also the belief that by spreading broadcast the expert information contained in the book, the public at large will be brought to work more intelligently for the betterment of the city.

PRESIDENT'S AGENT ARRIVES IN LONDON

WASHINGTON—Col. E. M. House, an intimate friend of President Wilson, has arrived in London on a tour of the capitals of Europe. At the White House it was stated that Colonel House was not authorized to carry on any negotiations for peace while in Europe, though the President naturally expected to learn much of interest about the diplomatic situation there when the colonel returns in the spring.

It is said authoritatively that Mr. House had planned to go to Europe on his own initiative, but that the President asked him to do what he could toward coordinating the various measures of relief undertaken by Americans abroad. For this purpose Colonel House bears a letter saying that he is the personal and unofficial representative of President Wilson.

FUR IMPORTANT MICHIGAN TRAFFIC

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Reestablishment of the American Fur Company by John Jacob Astor in 1815 had an important bearing on Michigan history, says the Press. Mr. Astor secured from Congress favorable legislation forbidding aliens to engage in the fur business within the United States. Mackinac island was made the principal trading station of the company and the industry became of foremost importance in the state.

At Mackinac the traders obtained their supplies and returned there each summer with the peltries gathered from far regions. At these annual gatherings fully 400 clerks and traders with 2000 French Canadian voyagers and as many Indians would be present.

CHICAGO TO RAISE FUND FOR THE IDLE

CHICAGO — Mayor Carter Harrison has issued a proclamation asking all citizens of Chicago to help raise a $500,000 unemployment fund, which is to be administered by an industrial commission of 100.

The money will be used to create work for the unemployed. Only those who can prove a year's residence in Chicago, and can certify that they are idle through no fault of their own, are to be eligible to its benefits. The work created by the fund will be directed toward beautifying the city.

ALASKA CABLE RATE AT NIGHT IS REDUCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its San Francisco Bureau

SEATTLE, Wash.—A reduction of 25 per cent in the rates for night commercial messages over the Alaska cable has been announced by the United States army signal corps, which operates the Alaska military cable and telegraph system. The new rates, which took effect Feb. 1, do not apply to radio, foreign cable or press messages.

PEACE ADVANCE SEEN UPPERMOST FACTOR OF TIME

United States Has Greatest Chance in History to Shape Civilization and Bring New World Order, Says Lecturer

"Not the European war but the world-wide protest against that war is the greatest thing in the world today," said Prof. Jay W. Hudson of the University of Missouri and lecturer of the Massachusetts Peace Society, who spoke on "The War and the New World Order" at a mass meeting in Tremont Temple yesterday afternoon. "In this protest the duty of the United States is the greatest of all," he declared. "Within the next two or three years the United States has such a chance as has never before been offered in the course of history, to shape civilization toward new and higher ends. What we need at once is to educate public opinion so that at the close of the war, the forces that make for permanent peace may be ready to act," he said.

In introducing his subject Professor Hudson indicated some of the old ideas which he wanted thrown into the scrap heap of the world, among them the idea that a nation exists for its own ends solely and may work injustice to secure these ends. "I want the time to come," continued Professor Hudson, "when nations will get what they want by serviceable businesslike cooperation. As to the world's armies they must unite and cooperate in the extirpation of evil. To secure all this the world needs an international legislature.

New Order Expected

"If public opinion is sufficiently self-conscious, out of this war will develop a new world order. This world order will be marked by a new patriotism: a patriotism which will never allow selfish national projects to conflict with international welfare. There will be a deeper and more extensive international life, which will express itself in a new international consciousness and a new international conscience.

"People of the new world order will realize that there is always one power above the state, and that is the ideal of international welfare and progress. The new world order will mean a new world economics. The vasts sums of money spent on militarism will be spent on such constructive purposes as the promotion of agriculture; the promotion of forestry; the promotion of the welfare of the laboring classes and the regulation of labor; the promotion of education and recreation; provision for defectives and dependents; the reclamation of the waste lands of the world; the encouragement of art and literature in all its forms; the increase of the economic prosperity of the average citizen so that his standard of life may be raised to that point where he can achieve some of the human ideals which he has been denied so long. International business cooperation will mean a new cooperative prosperity.

"There will be a new national integrity, guaranteed by international respect, based upon common international aims, in which the rights of small states will be guaranteed and in which international treaties will be considered the most solemn obligations agreed to in this world."

In a resume of the steps necessary to accomplish this new world order, he said: "Above all, there will be a new international law, enacted not by force as in the past, but by reason. This will mean an international parliament of some sort,—an institution absolutely necessary for conserving international interests, which should never be left to the complete autonomy of single states, since they are often swayed inevitably by their own national interests. There will be an international court which, in terms of a body of international law, will affect adjudication rather than compromise. There will be some means of international executive compulsion, as, for instance, an international police, which will involve the ridding of the nations of the burden of armaments, save as they maintain the international army and navy for common purposes.

"The presence of such an international government in the world will be a symbol of the new order. Indeed, its greatest function will be this. For the new international attitude expressed in the sanction of a world court would of itself do away with nine-tenths of the causes of war. The causes of war are not usually rational difficulties at all, such as could be settled by an international court: they would vanish the moment the peoples of the nations committed themselves to such a rational viewpoint of world progress as the existence of an international government would mean. Most legitimate disputes would be settled quietly by diplomacy: or in exceptional cases, by arbitration. Complicated questions involving expert interpretation of international law would go to the world court.

"A third Hague conference may well be intrusted with devising the ways and means by which an international government may be made operative and efficient."

The meeting was opened by the Rev. Edward A. Horton who urged cooperation in the work of securing universal peace. The lecture next Sunday afternoon given by Professor Hudson in Tremont Temple will be on "How the War Affects the Average Man."

"International Cooperation" will be Professor Hudson's subject at the conference of the World Peace Foundation this afternoon at 4 o'clock. The conference next Monday is the last of the series

NEW CITY BUILT IN JACKSON, MISS. SINCE WAR'S END

Almost All the Old Landmarks Are Gone and Population Has Increased Two Hundred Per Cent—Still Grows Fast

JACKSON, Miss.—While historically Jackson may be considered among the older towns of Mississippi, it is, as a matter of fact, a modern city. It was made the seat of government in 1822, being originally located on two sections of land set apart for that purpose. But the Jackson of as late as 30 years ago has practically completely disappeared.

As evidence of the radical changes that have taken place, the last census showed that for the decade preceding the town had increased nearly 200 per cent; it had risen from a town of between 7000 and 8000 to a city of about 23,000 inhabitants, and since 1910 the ratio of increase has been practically maintained. Nearly all of the old landmarks have disappeared. It would be safe to say that there are not standing in Jackson today three residences unchanged which were standing at the close of the civil war. There is not a church building in the city that was standing 30 years ago, and the business part of the town has undergone a most complete change. Of what might be called landmarks still existing are the old capitol, the Governor's mansion, and the city hall, but even the Governor's mansion has undergone some external modifications.

In ante-bellum days, especially as far back as the time when Jackson was founded as a seat of government, the prevailing sentiment seemed to be that all the "good" people lived in the country, on their large estates in something like the baronial style, and only came to town when compelled by demands of public or private business, getting away as soon as possible. Towns were looked upon as vulgar places, to be avoided. This probably accounts for the fact that in laying off Jackson, the state capitol was placed on the extreme eastern edge; two city blocks directly west of this was built the Governor's mansion; two blocks directly north of the Governor's mansion was built the state penitentiary, and two blocks southwest of the capitol was built the city hall and jail, all huddled together; and the business part of the town was supposed to be fully provided for by the intervening spaces. Up to the time of the war Jackson had made but little progress commercially, and the so-called better class of people that were forced to live there built their residences out of the town in what was then considered the country.

Jackson was affected greatly by the war. A battle was fought there and the remains of the old breastworks are still to be seen in certain places. It was harried by both the Federal and Confederate armies. For a long time after the war, Jackson languished and showed little sign of progress. However, about 25 years ago it began to expand and since it has grown with great rapidity. The penitentiary soon became the central point of the residence section. It was an ugly, unsightly pile, and occupied with its grounds, four city blocks. It was on an elevated spot and was the most prominent feature to be seen on coming into the town. The citizens longed for its removal.

The old state capitol had become inadequate and fallen into disrepair, and it became necessary to build a new one. Fortunately for Jackson, the site on which the penitentiary stood was decided on as the most eligible place for the new edifice. Mississippi's prison system, in the meantime, had undergone a change, and instead of having inmates confined in a central building, state farms were purchased and the offenders were distributed on these several splendid farms and were thus made self-supporting and, in many humane ways, became better maintained. The old penitentiary grounds were beautifully laid out, and in the center of the site was constructed Mississippi's beautiful new capitol, which is considered one of the handsomest state capitols in the South.

Disposition of the old capitol, which stands at the head of the principal business street, has been discussed at each succeeding legislative session since the building of the new capitol. One element advocates the sale of the building and grounds and using the money for some public purpose; the other, swayed by sentimental considerations, favors preservation of the old capitol as a monument for perpetuating the memory of Mississippi's great men who have achieved distinction there. In the meantime the building has been neglected, and is considered uninhabitable for any purpose.

There has been much discussion as to the policy of continuing to hold the Governor's mansion on its present site. It occupies a city square, which has become highly valuable for business. The mansion is flanked by a department store on one side and an office building on the other. This building however, has been added to and kept in repair, and in recent years has been the scene of many social functions.

WOMEN TO STUDY CHILD LABOR

SHERMAN, Tex.—The month of October has been set aside for social service study by the Women's Federated Clubs of the state, says a special to the Dallas News. The first subject to be considered is child labor study. Clubs are urged to remember this when compiling the 1915-16 yearbooks. Four programs are being prepared and will be sent to the study clubs by March 1 if possible, and certainly not later than April 1.

COMMENT OF OTHER EDITORS

No Test on Literacy

GRAND RAPIDS PRESS—President Wilson's veto of the immigration bill is delivered with his usual lucidity of thought and language. He holds that the literacy test is simply a check on immigration without reference to the character, purposes or ambitions of the applicants for admittance. So construed he considers that the plan involved has never had the approval or disapproval of the people of the United States. To permit the bill to become law is contrary to the tradition which has made these shores the bourne of those who seek opportunity or freedom from oppression. If the people have broken away from that tradition, Congress is correct in slamming the gates against those who cannot read and write. But the President declares that the issue has never been brought to a test in an election, and until the country has been heard from, he refuses to believe that it has changed front. The logic of that argument is difficult to overthrow. Pressure on Congress in favor of the literacy test has been chiefly brought by labor unions. The masses are by no means unanimous. The farmers and traders and the large army of naturalized citizens are probably with the President, although each class has its dissidents.

Use of Words

LOWELL COURIER-CITIZEN—Only about 2100 words are used by eighth grade pupils in Boston schools in their written work. So it is proposed to reduce the number they are now required to learn to spell. That varies from 10,000 to 15,000, according to the spelling book used. Even the smaller limit is absurdly large. The average person will never in a long lifetime be called upon to write anything like 10,000 different words. He may readily get by as a perfect speller if he can write correctly half that number, and 2500 should be more than ample. Pupils should be thoroughly drilled in the spelling of words in everyday use, and a few hundred will answer in that respect.

The Immigration Bill

INDIANAPOLIS NEWS — President Wilson, in a statement of becoming modesty and great force, announces that he is unable to approve the immigration bill. With, we hope, equal modesty, we venture the assertion that he has missed the main point. No one, we suppose, believes that the educational test is, of itself, satisfactory. But it happens that it excludes many people who are not altogether desirable—at least not in too large numbers—while it admits freely those who are more easily assimilated. There did not seem to be any other test that could be applied. We agree with the President in thinking that this country ought to continue to be an asylum for the oppressed of all nations—and the vetoed bill makes generous exemptions of this sort—but the first thing to do is to make sure that the asylum shall continue to be what it once was, and, we hope, still is. We must maintain the old standards and traditions, hold fast to Anglican liberty, and preserve with the utmost jealousy those ideas which have made this nation great and free. Otherwise, the country can not be an asylum for any one. . . . We do not urge or advocate exclusiveness, but we do think that the time has come when we should recognize our responsibility to our own people, and to the institutions that shelter them. Aliens of an extreme type may come to us faster, and in larger numbers than we can assimilate.

New Business Atmosphere

NEW HAVEN JOURNAL-COURIER When the President says, "There is a new atmosphere for business," he is calling by another name an idea which already has a wide acceptance among thinking people of this country. Speaking before the Electric Railway Association at Washington last Friday, President Wilson talked about this new atmosphere of restored public confidence. "The mists and airs of suspicion that have filled the business world have now been blown away," was his characteristic manner of expressing it. Henceforth, he has told the capitalist, "you are not going to be penalized because you are big and strong," for "if your methods of competition are clear and above reproach, why then you can pile these profits as high as the Rockies, and nobody will be jealous of it." Summed up, "nobody is henceforth going to be afraid or suspicious of any business merely because it is big."

Banner Southern Year

ATLANTA CONSTITUTION—Conditions verify to a nicety the Constitution's prediction last fall that 1915 would, despite the European war, be a banner southern year. When farmers are liquidating their debts, thus setting money loose in every channel; when Henry G. Hester, foremost cotton authority, shows that we have gained, on the crop alone, convertible wealth of $120,000,000 in the past three months; when the reduction and diversification propaganda make headway we can drive a nail in the fact that the South has turned the corner toward prosperity!

AT NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSES

Definite plans for the part the Boston Social Union is to play in the legislative campaign will be made at the monthly meeting of the union Wednesday at the South End industrial school. Robert G. Valentine will speak on "Socializing Legislation," and bills of importance to social workers will be discussed by David M. Claghorn of the Y. M. C. A., and Ralph S. Thompson of the Roxbury Children's Welfare League. Allison G. Catheron, house chairman of the committee on social welfare, will explain the "Machinery of Legislation," showing what makes a perfect bill, why a bill is rejected and what should be done before and after a hearing. Short reports from some of the union committees will also be heard.

Miss Marguerite Harding will sing and Miss Jessie Christie will play the violin at the concert to be given in the Girls' high school, Pembroke street, on Wednesday evening by the orchestra of the South End music school. Beginning Feb. 27 at the music school a series of pupils' recitals will be given evenings and Saturday afternoons.

Tuesday evening the Highland Associates, formerly known as the Roxbury League, are to give a dance at Roxbury neighborhood house. On Thursday evening the Roxbury Club are to entertain the Women's Neighborhood Club with a play, and Friday evening the Hunnewell Club will present "Miss Civilization" and "The Mousetrap."

Yesterday afternoon, the first of a series of story-hours for children was held at South Bay Union. The stories were told by Mr. and Mrs. John J. Cronan. Tonight at the union Professor Gilmer of Tufts College will address the intersettlement dramatic league on "What Is a Good Play?" Thursday evening the dramatic class will entertain their friends by presenting an Irish play, "Spreading the News."

An experiment tried last week by Ruggles street neighborhood house met with gratifying success. Miss Florence L. Calkins, the cooking teacher, was invited to have her class pupils meet at two of the homes of her members instead of at the settlement. The regular lesson was given in these homes. Tonight at the house the Dramatic Club is to present "The Little Princess" for the mothers. An audience of 80 enjoyed the same play last Friday night when it was presented for a story-hour group. Tomorrow the mothers' embroidery class holds a German supper to raise money for curtains for the camp. Another camp benefit is scheduled for Saturday afternoon when the Betsey Ross Club will give "Boots and the North Wind," "Foolish Jack," and "A Brewing of Brains."

The Higher Educational Circle of Elizabeth Peabody house will have a party tomorrow night and the Jewish Social Circle will have one Wednesday night. Wednesday afternoon the piano pupils are to give a recital. A Lincoln celebration for Friday evening has been planned by the Abraham Lincoln class, and Sunday evening the Progressive Educational Club are to attend an illustrated lecture on "Old New England Homes."

About 75 were present at the reception given by the directors to the workers of the Children's house and North End Union last Friday afternoon.

The Herford Club will give an entertainment at Parker Memorial Thursday evening for the young people of Hale house. Two of the girls' clubs will have parties Friday evening and Sunday afternoon.

A song sheet by "lady minstrels" will be presented this evening under the auspices of the Lantern Club at the North Bennet street industrial school. Last Saturday evening a county fair, with costume dances and tableaux, was held for the benefit of the camp fund.

Ormond E. Newman is to talk to the boy scouts of House of Good Will next Monday afternoon on "Scouts and Scouting." The Farrar Club will have a party Thursday evening, Feb. 11, and the folk dancing class will meet Friday afternoon.

On Tuesday evening the dancing classes at the Riverside neighborhood house, Cambridge, gave a fancy dress party under the management of Mrs. Ernest J. Sanderson, assisted by Mrs. F. M. Comee and Mrs. Walter J. LaMarche. At the usual story-telling hour on Thursday evening Mr. and Mrs. John J. Cronan appeared in addition to Mrs. Maude Messer, the regular story-teller.

A graphophone concert is to be given at Cottage Place neighborhood house Wednesday evening. Irish stories will be told by John J. Cronan.

The second exhibition dance of the season at Lincoln house will be given tomorrow evening.

Special parties are to be given every day this week at the Frances E. Willard settlement.

JUDGES OF HIGHER COURTS TO ATTEND SCHOOL DINNER

Chief Justice Rugg and the associate judges of the supreme and superior courts will be among the guests at the annual dinner of the Boston University Law School Association Thursday evening at the American House. Arthur L. Spring, president of the association, will preside.

The speakers will be Dr. David Jayne Hill, former ambassador to Germany; Peter W. Meldrim of Savannah, Ga., president of the American Bar Association, and Samuel Untermyer of the New York bar.

Judge James M. Morton, Jr., of the district court and Henry St. George Tucker of Kentucky, former president of the American Bar Association, are expected to be present.

KENTUCKY OPENS ILLITERACY FIGHT

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Initial steps in a campaign to free Kentucky from adult illiteracy by 1920 were taken when "Illiteracy week," conducted by the women's forward Kentucky movement, began in Louisville, says the Courier-Journal. Mass meetings and lectures form a conspicuous part of the plans to arouse interest in the necessity for such a campaign.

The government census of 1910 showed that in Kentucky there are 208,000 persons unable to read and write, of whom 87,500 are males of 21 years or over.

WORLD PEACE WILL BE DISCUSSED BY BOSTON SPEAKER

National Federation of Religious Liberals to Hold Fifth Annual Congress in Philadelphia

Aspects of the higher patriotism and world peace will be discussed by several speakers during the fifth annual congress of the National Federation of Religious Liberals to be held at Philadelphia Feb. 21-24.

The peace agencies in the United States will be represented by Prof. Jay W. Hudson of the Massachusetts Peace Society, the Rev. Frederick Lynch, secretary of the Church Peace Union of New York city, Prof. J. Russell Smith of the University of Pennsylvania, all to speak on "International Wars and World Peace." The Rev. Charles F. Dole of Jamaica Plain, the Rev. Samuel McCord Crothers of Cambridge, and Edwin D. Mead of the World Peace Foundation will discuss "Higher Patriotism." The Rev. Charles E. Beals, formerly director of the central West department of the American Peace Society, will speak on another phase of the international question. Others who will go to the congress from this section and appear on programs are the Rev. Charles W. Wendte, secretary of the association, and the Rev. Samuel A. Eliot, president of the American Unitarian Association.

Discussion of race problems in the United States and their ethical solution will consume one session. The speakers will be Prof. William E. B. DuBois, director of the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People; Prof. T. W. Jenks, Ph.D., of the University of New York, formerly a member of the United States immigration commission, and Louis Edward Levy, president of the Association for the Protection of Jewish Immigrants in Philadelphia. "The United States and the Peoples of Asia" will be the subject of addresses by Lajpat Rai of Lahore, India, and the Rev. Charles W. Wendte, foreign secretary of the American Unitarian Association. Mrs. Anna Garlin Spencer and Stanton Coit, Ph.D., president of the West London Ethical Society, will also deliver addresses.

CHAMBER COMMITTEE NAMED

Arthur D. Hill, formerly district attorney of Suffolk county, is the new chairman of the membership committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce for this year. The men already chosen to serve with him are Philip W. Carter, George W. Crampton, Albert G. Ferguson, Redington Fiske, George W. Mansfield, Ralph B. Phillips and Benjamin L. Young.

MARINE LEAGUE TO MEET

Curtis Guild is scheduled to preside at the organization meeting of the New England District Marine League under the auspices of the National Marine League at the Boston Chamber of Commerce on Wednesday. J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., former president of the chamber, Maj. Henry L. Higginson and Elmer J. Bliss, president of the chamber have been invited to address the gathering.

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Continuous Service from 6:15 A. M. to 8 P. M. Strictly Home Cooking.

COAL AND WOOD—ALASKA COAL CO. Emmett Y. Murray, Secy. and Treas. Phone F 5656. Main 7983. 800 Keller St.

CONFECTIONERY AND LUNCHEON
THE POPPY
444 S. Broadway, Parmalee-Dohrmann Blg.

CLEANERS AND DYERS—PARIS DYE WORKS, French Dry Cleaners. Twenty-eighth and San Pedro Streets. Phones: Home 10673, Sunset South 6241. Work and Service the Best.

CURTAIN CLEANING—Peerless Curtain Cleaning Co., 1577 W. Washington St. Both phones: Home 23136, West 1575.

CUSTOM BOOTMAKER.
CARL NELSON. SHOE REPAIRING.
439 So. Hill St.

DRY CLEANING and DYEING. O. W. THOMAS CO., 2207-9 Maple Ave., 702 W. Sixth. South 470, 24609.

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS — GANS BROS. Retail Stores, 718 S. Hill St., 211 N. Main St. A-3742., Main 1933.

FINE ARTS—Designer of Period Furniture. Interior Decoration. Framing. ANDREW G. PAUL, 1305 S. Figueroa. 23839

FIRE INSURANCE LOANS—Representing one of the largest fire companies in the world. UNION MORTGAGE SYNDICATE. H. J. Benedict, Manager, 338 H. W. Hellman Bldg. Main 898. F-1986.

FLORISTS—FREEMAN-LEWIS
"Courteous Always"
Main 1541. 212 W. 4th St. F-2738.

GARDENING—CARL J. KUHL, practical gardener. Lawn making. Care of grounds by contract. West 1714. Home 71384.

GLOVES OF QUALITY
THE GLOVE SHOP
Jos. A. Orr Co.
619 So. Broadway

GROCERS—RALPH GROCERY CO.
"Sells for Less."
631-3-5 S. Spring. Pico and Normandie

HOSIERY—FIBRE SILK
Write for Catalog.
EDNA M. KINNEY, 502 Laughlin Bldg.

INSURANCE
A-3444. C. S. VAN BRUNDT. Main 3637.
Mortgage Guarantee Bldg., 624 S. Spring.

JEWELRY SHOP—WM. H. LESSNER'S, Maker of High-Grade Jewelry.
407 Title Guarantee Bldg. A-1524.

JEWELERS—H. B. CROUCH CO.
Makers of Exclusive Hand-made Jewelry.
Special Order Work a Specialty. 758 S. Hill St., Los Angeles, Cal. Tel. F-1779.

J. J. HASSELL.
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
845 Title Insurance Bldg.

KINDERGARTEN and Boarding School.
4000 Pasadena Ave. Home 31636.
MINNIE M. BENNETTE, Principal.

LADIES' GOWNS AND FANCY COATS.
MME. WOOLLEY.
410-412 Hamburger Bldg. F-2410.

MAXIMES GLOVE SHOP
519 So. Broadway
Jos. A. Orr, Mgr.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS—GEO. H. SHIMMIN, 218 West Third St. High-grade Goods at moderate prices.

MEN'S CLOTHING — CHESTERFIELD CLOTHES satisfy every demand of good dressers. Webb-Fisher Co., 329 S. Spring

MILLINERY — CHAPPELL - COUGHLAN CO., Importers of Fine Hats and Novelties. 506 South Broadway.

MILLINERY—MARVEL.
LARGEST EXCLUSIVE MILLINERY
HOUSE IN LOS ANGELES.
A-1999—Main 5463. 241-43 So. Broadway.

MILLINERY—MODE MILLINERY
2692 W. Pico St., near El Molino St.
Phone West 917.

MYER SIEGEL & CO.
445 So. Broadway.
Women's and Children's Garments
at moderate prices.

PHOTOGRAPHY — The Photographer of Your Town is ESTEP.
Top Floor, Chocolate Shop Bldg.
217 West 6th St. Phone F-2375.

PORTRAITS—HEMENWAY
710 Auditorium Bldg.
Broadway 3839. Home A-1323.

PRINTING—BIRELEY & ELSON PRINTING CO., Inc. E. J. Elson—C. E. Bireley. A-1671. 134-140 S. Hill St. Main 1671.

PRINTING — BOLTON PRINTING CO. F-6921—204 E. Fourth St.—Main 5213
Rush Orders a Specialty.

REAL ESTATE LOANS and Fire Insurance. FRED M. WELLS, 705 Union Oil Bldg. A-5737. Mn. 1175.

Patrons of This Advertising
Will note that
SHOPS OF QUALITY
ADVERTISING
From Merchants in
Eastern U. S. and Canada
Appears each Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
Shops of Quality advertising from
Central and Western U. S.
Appears each Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
This advertising costs 10c per line and is placed under annual contract. No advertisement is accepted for less than 3 lines.

PACIFIC COAST

LOS ANGELES (Cont.)

REAL ESTATE, investments in business property, vacant, improved, income property, lots and fine residences. L. A. DOLTON & CO., 600 Lankershim Bldg.

SHOES—INNES SHOE COMPANY.
BEST IN FOOTWEAR AND HOSE.
A-5074. 258 South Broadway. Main 3101

SHOES—WALK-OVER BOOT SHOPS
612 S. Broadway (next Story Bldg.)
359 S. Spring (cor. Fourth).

SHOES
GUDE'S GOOD FOOTWEAR
537 South Broadway

TAILOR—EDWIN HARTLEY
MEN'S TAILOR
Right Clothes at Right Prices
204-5 Lissner Bldg., 524 S. Spring St.

TAILORS
HENRY G. KROHN CO.
228 West Fifth at Broadway

TAILOR AND DRAPER
OLIVER D. MILSOM—Tel. A-5488.
508-9 Delta Bldg., 426 So. Spring St.

TAILOR—NEW STOCK
HENRY A. BECK
508-9 O. T. Johnson Bldg., Broadway at 4th

VIDAMAR RESTAURANT
108 W. Tenth St.
Bet. Main and Broadway

WATCHMAKER—N. PEDERSEN, 501 Title Guarantee Bldg. F. 3337. Before buying or selling a diamond consult me.

WATCH REPAIRING—High-class work at reasonable prices. C. H. BRIGDEN, 318 W. Third St. F-1117. Main 6459.

LONG BEACH, CAL.

A DAY'S BUSINESS HERE
is judged by how well we have served you and how good the quality of merchandise is we have sold you.
THE MERCANTILE CO.

BANK—CITY NATIONAL
American Ave., at Broadway
The Bank of Quality and Courtesy
COMMERCIAL SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

BENNETT HARDWARE CO., 115-119 E. Broadway—The hardware store of Long Beach. Hardware and stoves of all kinds. S. S. 47-J. Home 832.

CAFETERIA—KENNEBEC
A Good Place to Eat
137 West Ocean Avenue

DAINTY GIFTS—Stamped Novelties
Full Line D. M. C. Threads
THE DORCAS SHOP, 142 W. Ocean Ave.

DE HOLLAND INN, 27 Pine Ave.
Luncheon 12 to 2. Dinner 5 to 8.
Ices and Fine Confections

DOWNS FURNITURE CO.—Buy, rent, sell or exchange all kinds of furniture. 334 Pine Ave.

F. B. SILVERWOOD'S, 124 Pine—The home of Hart, Schaffner & Marx Clothing. Furnishings and Hats.

FURNISHINGS AND HATS FOR MEN
"THE TOGGERY"
132 W. Ocean Ave. Home 6184.

JEWELER—H. C. THOMPSON
Diamonds, Jewelry, Fine Repairing.
11 Pine Ave. Phone 14462.

MILLINERY—Exclusive styles, best materials and workmanship. Fiber silk underwear and hosiery. Pine Ave. at 7th St. H. W. Quick. E. L. Atkin.

PRINTING FOR LONG BEACH PEOPLE
Best work of all kinds; book binding.
GALER'S, 246 Pacific Ave.

PURYEAR'S CASH GROCERY
119 W. Broadway.
THAT BIG CLEAN STORE.

SELECT PRIVATE SCHOOL for young children. MRS. GRACE B. PORTER. 1244 E. 1st St. Home phone 5486.

SEVEN PER CENT non-taxable Calif. street improvement bonds. First lien on choice real estate. Long Beach lots and bungalows and business property. J. W. HAIR & CO., r. 17, 111 East Ocean Ave.

SHAMPOOING AND FINE HAIR GOODS
GERTRUDE HUFF-LANG
Phone Home 895 129 Pine Ave.

SHOES—COVER SHOE COMPANY
Sell Shoe Satisfaction.
113 W. First St.

SOFT WATER LAUNDRY CO. Works Anaheim and Daisy Ave. Branch office 37 Pine Ave. Phones H 733. S. S. Main 472.

THE ARK—FURNITURE.
Go-carts, Stoves, Quilts, Rugs, Carpets.
156 American Ave. Phones H 294. Pac. 711.

THE CALIFORNIA DRY GOODS CO.
501 Pine. Where everything is just as good for less. T. J. UTT.

THE ADVANCE CLOAK & SUIT SHOP—Exclusive smartness in ladies' and misses' apparel. 127 Pine Ave.

THE CASH STORE
109-115 W. Broadway
A Department Store for the People

THE NATIONAL BANK OF LONG BEACH. Capital $150,000. Surplus $115,000. The accommodating bank.

WILL be pleased to meet you at Krystal Kafeteria on the roof. 216 W. Ocean Ave. Quality & service assured. W.

REAL ESTATE

Taken all around last week's figures made a good showing when compared with the records of the past two years for the same period. The number of transfers have been running a little light for the past two weeks, but Feb. 2 redeemed general results for the past six days.

From all accounts building is to assume new vigor to take advantage of favorable prices and help the unemployed and should be in full swing this week if the people behind the enterprise mean business.

The files of the Real Estate Exchange show the following entries of record at the Suffolk Registry of Deeds for the week ending Feb. 6, 1915.

	Transactions	mtgs	Amount of mtgs
Feb. 1	76	40	$351,981
Feb. 2	101	53	512,742
Feb. 3	65	35	94,553
Feb. 4	56	28	219,735
Feb. 5	53	33	121,905
Feb. 6	41	27	181,504
Totals	392	216	$1,482,421
Same week 1914	458	243	1,418,351
Same week 1913	396	186	1,134,171
Week Jan. 30, 1915	362	189	990,008

BRIGHTON ESTATE RESOLD

The single frame residence property situated No. 55 Saunders street, corner of No. 70 North Beacon street, in the Brighton district purchased recently by Charles G. Adalian et al, has just been reconveyed by them to Armen N. Masaredjian. There is a land area of 2724 square feet valued at $800 and the $4000 on improvements make a total assessment of $4800.

DOWN TOWN LEASE

The stores 177-183 Devonshire street, in the Unity building, have been rented by Amory Eliot and Charles S. Penhallow, trustees, to Miss Lucy L. Nichols, who is to occupy for a high class lunch room. Watson G. Cutter & Sons of the Easton building were the brokers.

MASSACHUSETTS R. E. EXCHANGE

The question of railroad management is to be considered by the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange at the weekly meeting of the exchange at 4 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. George W. Anderson, formerly of the railroad commission, now United States attorney for the district of Massachusetts is to make an address, his subject being, "The Forces That Really Control Railroad Management."

This meeting is the sixth of the winter Tuesday meetings being held under the auspices of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, for the treatment by authorities of timely topics of importance to the business world. The meetings have been crowded affairs thus far and the rooms of the exchange at 209 Washington street have been taxing their capacity.

The Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange next Thursday will have as its guests at the February luncheon of the exchange, Calvin Coolidge, president of the Massachusetts Senate, and Channing H. Cox, speaker of the House of Rrepresentatives. The luncheon will be given at the Boston City Club at 12:30 p. m., probably in the new clubhouse.

BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Batterymarch st., 76-78, ward 7; C. K. Cummings; alter mer.
Washington st., 269, ward 6; Childs Co.; alter restaurant.
Washington st., 856, ward 7; Frank Ferdinand; alter store and offices.

TRANSATLANTIC GRAIN CARGOES LEAVING BOSTON

Transatlantic liners steaming from Boston last week took a total of 352,924 bushels of grain. The bulk of the shipments were wheat, 294,822 bushels of this grain leaving. There were also 30,102 bushels of corn and 28,000 bushels of rye.

These consignments were as follows: By the Leyland liner Etonian, Liverpool, 30,102 bushels corn; Cunarder Etonian, Liverpool, 121,701 bushels wheat; John Bakke, Manchester, Eng., 64,055 bushels wheat; Dageid, Christiania, 59,733 bushels wheat; Malmanger, Bergen, 49,333 bushels wheat, and 28,000 bushels rye.

This week's exportations are expected to be 324,000 bushels of wheat, corn and oats, according to advance bookings. This will be taken as follows: Steamers Ninian, Manchester, Eng., 80,000 bushels wheat; Anglian, London, 64,000 bushels wheat; Carthaginian, Glasgow, 40,000 bushels wheat; Devonian, Liverpool, 51,000 bushels corn, 25,000 bushels of oats; Leo, Glasgow, 64,000 bushels wheat.

WIRELESS NEWS

Note—Nautical miles on usual steamship routes from Boston lightship: To Sable Island, 490; to Cape Race, N F, 830; to Nantucket South Shoal lightship, 128. From Ambrose Channel lightship: To Sable Island, 648; to Nantucket South Shoal lightship, 198; to Diamond Shoal lightship, Hatteras, 330.

SS Platuria, North Shields for Philadelphia, was 188 miles east of Overfalls lightship at noon Sunday.

SS Cushing, New York for Copenhagen and Stockholm, was 60 miles south of Newport at 2 p m Sunday.

SS Gulflight, Texas City for Bremen, was 122 miles north of Jupiter at noon Sunday.

SS Tuscan, Philadelphia for Boston, passed Atlantic City at 4 p m Sunday.

SS Lexington, Boston for Philadelphia, passed Chatham at 11:20 a m Sunday.

SS City of Augusta, Boston for Savannah, was off Shovelful lightship at noon Sunday.

SS Gloucester, Boston for Norfolk, passed Montauk at 6:50 p m Sunday.

SS Havana, Havana for New York, was 478 miles south of Diamond Shoal lightship at noon Sunday.

INCREASE IN CROP PRICES

WASHINGTON—The level of prices paid producers of the United States for principal crops increased about 2.9 per cent during December. In the past six years the level increased during December 1.1 per cent.

SAILINGS

Sailings announced below are subject to change or cancelation without notice, in view of the uncertainty of steamships maintaining their schedules, because of the European situation.

Transatlantic Sailings

EASTBOUND

Sailings from New York

Patria, for Marseilles	Feb. 9
*Adriatic, for Liverpool	Feb. 10
Minneapolis, for London	Feb. 13
*Philadelphia, for Liverpool	Feb. 13
*Niagara, for Havre	Feb. 13
Orduna, for Liverpool	Feb. 13
*America, for Naples-Genoa	Feb. 13
Cretic, for Gibraltar-Naples	Feb. 16
*Megantic, for Liverpool	Feb. 17
*Hellig Olav, for Copenhagen	Feb. 18
*St. Louis, for Liverpool	Feb. 20
*Rochambeau, for Havre	Feb. 20
*Duca d'Aosta, for Naples-Genoa	Feb. 20
*Nieuw Amsterdam, for Rotterdam	Feb. 20
Tuscania, for Glasgow	Feb. 20
Minnehaha, for London	Feb. 20
Sant' Anna, for Marseilles	Feb. 23
*Frederik VIII., Copenhagen	Feb. 25
Cymric, for Liverpool	Feb. 27
*St. Paul, for Liverpool	Feb. 27
*La Touraine, for Havre	Feb. 27
*Kristianiafjord, for Bergen	Feb. 27
*Lusitania, for Liverpool	Feb. 27
Stampalia, for Naples-Genoa	Feb. 27
Finland, for Gibraltar-Naples	Feb. 27

Sailings from Boston

Carthaginian, for Glasgow	Feb. 9
*Cretic, for Mediterranean ports	Feb. 17
Pretorian, for Glasgow	Feb. 18

Sailings from Philadelphia

*Haverford, for Liverpool	Feb. 13

Sailings from Portland

Ocean Monarch, for Glasgow	Feb. 18
Vaderland, for Liverpool	Feb. 20

WESTBOUND

Sailings from Liverpool

Pomeranian, for Philadelphia	Feb. 9
Megantic, for New York	Feb. 10
Lusitania, for New York	Feb. 13
St. Paul, for New York	Feb. 13
Baltic, for New York	Feb. 17
Dominion, for Philadelphia	Feb. 17
Franconia, for New York	Feb. 20
New York, for New York	Feb. 20
Zeeland, for Halifax and Portland	Feb. 20
Arabic, for New York	Feb. 24
Orduna, for New York	Feb. 27
Philadelphia, for New York	Feb. 27

Sailings from London

Minnewaska, for New York	Feb. 18
Minneapolis, for New York	Feb. 25

Sailings from Glasgow

Ausonia, for New York	Feb. 13
Mongolian, for Portland	Feb. 13
Cameronia, for New York	Feb. 20
Carthaginian, for Portland	Feb. 24
Sardinian, for Philadelphia	Feb. 27
Verdum, for Boston	Feb. 27

Sailings from Rotterdam

Potsdam, for New York	Feb. 13
Rotterdam, for New York	Feb. 20
Rijndam, for New York	Feb. 27

Sailings from Havre

Espagne, for New York	Feb. 13
Chicago, for New York	Feb. 20
Niagara, for New York	Feb. 27

Sailings from Genoa

Stampalia, for New York	Feb. 9
Carpathia, for New York	Feb. 11
Canopic, for Boston	Feb. 20
Duca degli Abruzzi, for New York	Feb. 23

Sailings from Bergen

Kristianiafjord, for New York	Feb. 10

Sailings from Copenhagen

United States, for New York	Feb. 18
Oscar II., for New York	Feb. 25

Transpacific Sailings

WESTBOUND

Sailings from San Francisco

*Wilhelmina, for Honolulu	Feb. 10
*Chiyo Maru, for Hongkong	Feb. 13
*Manoa, for Honolulu	Feb. 16
*Sohoma, for Sydney	Feb. 16
*China, for Hongkong	Feb. 20
*Matsonia, for Honolulu	Feb. 24
*Manchuria, for Hongkong	Feb. 27

Sailings from Seattle

*Shidzuoka Maru, for Hongkong	Feb. 9
*Ixion, for Hongkong	Feb. 10
*Canada Maru, for Hongkong	Feb. 23
*Tamba Maru, for Hongkong	Feb. 23

Sailings from Vancouver

*Niagara, for Sydney	Feb. 17

EASTBOUND

Sailings from Hongkong

Mongolia, for San Francisco	Feb. 17
Shinyo Maru, for San Francisco	Feb. 23
Seattle Maru, for Tacoma	Feb. 25

Sailings from Yokohama

Tacoma Maru, for Tacoma	Feb. 10
Nippon Maru, for San Francisco	Feb. 12
Panama Maru, for Tacoma	Feb. 22
Mongolia, for San Francisco	Feb. 27

Sailings from Honolulu

Manchuria, for San Francisco	Feb. 9
Matsonia, for San Francisco	Feb. 10
Sierra, for San Francisco	Feb. 13
Lurline, for San Francisco	Feb. 16
Tenyo Maru, for San Francisco	Feb. 16
Nippon Maru, for San Francisco	Feb. 23
Wilhelmina, for San Francisco	Feb. 24
Ventura, for San Francisco	Feb. 25

Sailings from Sydney

Ventura, for San Francisco	Feb. 13
Makura, for Vancouver	Feb. 18
Moana, for San Francisco	Feb. 27

Sailings from Manila

Panama Maru, for Tacoma	Feb. 11

*Carries United States mail.

STEAMSHIPS DUE AT BOSTON

TODAY		
Kasenga	Calcutta	Dec. 20
Feliciana	Liverpool	Jan. 23
Crétic	Genoa	Jan. 24
Dunsley	Liverpool	Jan. 27
TUESDAY, FEB. 9		
Crofton Hall	Valparaiso via Baltimore	Dec. 9
Lincolnshire	Philippines	
Pretorian	Glasgow	Jan. 28
Texas	Copenhagen via Shields	Jan. 19
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 10		
Kioto	Calcutta	Dec. 25
Olaf Kyrre	Gothenburg	Jan. 14
SATURDAY, FEB. 13		
Sark	Buenos Aires	Jan. 13
Hammershus	Gothenburg via Newport News.	Jan. 18
MONDAY, FEB. 15		
Melderskin	Buenos Aires	Jan. 16
Esparta	Port Limon, C. R.	Feb. 7
TUESDAY, FEB. 16		
Gibraltar	Gibraltar	Feb. 2
Colonian	London	Feb. 4
Elisabeth	Rotterdam	Jan. 30
THURSDAY, FEB. 18		
Waaldijk	Rotterdam	Feb. 3
Appenine	Fowey, Eng.	Feb. 2
FRIDAY, FEB. 19		
Arundo	Buenos Aires	Jan. 19
SATURDAY, FEB. 20		
Bratsberg	Buenos Aires	Jan. 25
Tenbergen	Montevideo	Jan. 19
SUNDAY, FEB. 28		
Oregonian	San Francisco	Feb. 1

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper)

Caroline G. Curtis et al., to Eben D. Jordan et al., trs., Oliver place; q.; $1.

Alden Hall Corp. to Beacon Mort. & Realty Co., Commonwealth av. and Lawton st.; q.; $1.

SOUTH BOSTON

Annie Klein to Susan A. Smith, Third st.; q.; $1.

EAST BOSTON

A. Coleman Fisher to Ada B. Frederick et al., Lexington st.; q.; $1.

ROXBURY

William Coakley et al. to Mary Coakley, Norfolk av.; q.; $1.

DORCHESTER

M. Emmie Quincy, tr., to city of Boston, Copley's Highway and Port, Norfolk and Water sts.; d.; $1500.

D. Chauncy Brewer to William H. Hardy, Near Pond st.; q.; $1.

Mary E. Reed to William H. Hardy, Clifton st. and Burgess st., 3 lots; q.; $1.

BRIGHTON

Charles G. Adalian et al. to Armen N. Massaredjian, No. Beacon and Saunders sts.; w.; 31.

CHELSEA

Louis W. Bolansky to Annie Levin, W. Third and Spruce sts.; q.; 31.

Mary E. Broad to Max Balaban, Shawmut st. and Court; w.; $1.

SHIPPING NEWS

Arrivals at the South Boston fish pier today were: Steamer Wave 60,100 pounds fresh groundfish, schooners Elsie 56,000, Manomet 8400, Waltham 20,000, Sadie M. Nunan 7800, and Gov. Foss 4800. The Wave also had 2000 soles, 34,000 scrod, 500 halibut, while the Elsie also had 4000 scrod and 400 halibut. Wholesale prices were quoted at the fish pier as follows: Haddock $5.25@6.75 per hundredweight, steak cod $9.75, market cod $4.75, pollock $5.50, large hake $8.75, medium hake $6.75 and cusk $4.50.

T wharf arrivals today were schooners Elizabeth W. Nunan 18,000 pounds fresh groundfish, Angeline C. Nunan 19,600, Matthew S. Greer 18,500 and Elva L. Spurling 4300. Dealers' prices were quoted the same as those at the South Boston fish pier.

Receipts of fish at Gloucester were reported today as follows: Schooner Cavalier 35,000 pounds of fresh halibut and the gill netters with approximately 15,000 pounds fresh fish.

One of the passengers arriving today on the United Fruit Company's steamship Limon, Captain Trefry, from Costa Rica and Cuba, was Alfreda Hidalgo Gato, the newly appointed secretary to the Cuban consul at this port. Mr. Gato resides in Havana and has had considerable experience in the Cuban diplomatic service. He reported for duty immediately upon his arrival, going direct from the steamer to the Cuban consulate. Capt. Edward B. Atwood of Plymouth, made the round trip on the steamer. It was his annual visit to the tropics. Cargo included: 25,000 bunches of bananas and 169 boxes of oranges.

Because of adverse conditions at sea the steamer Carolyn, owned by W. B. Johnson of this city, which left Bremen Jan. 16, for Savannah, was obliged to put into Fayal, Azores, according to a report received here yesterday.

The only transatlantic arrival here yesterday was the Swedish steamer Grekland. Captain Anderburg, from Gothenburg via Philadelphia, with a cargo of wood pulp and general cargo, part of which is for this port and the remainder for New York.

Two sugar boats arrived here today from Cuba. The American steamer Santa Clara, Captain Webster, brought 25,000 bags of sugar from Caibarien. The Dutch steamer Bruckhausen, Captain Molenaar, brought 16,250 bags. The Santa Clara was formerly a British vessel hailing from London, but registry was changed to American on Oct. 15, 1914, and the hailing port made New York. Since the change of registry, the Santa Clara has made a voyage to France, and England. The Bruckhausen was formerly a British collier in the Boston-Louisburg, C. B., service. During the voyage of the Santa Clara, the engine broke down off Jupiter and for 26 hours the engineer's force labored to make repairs. Favorable conditions were encountered by the Santa Clara, while the other arrival met with adverse conditions all the way.

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrivals

Str Penobscot, Calhoun, Lamberts Point.

Str Limon, Terfry, Port Limon via Havana.

Str Bruckhausen (Dutch), Molenaar, Matanzas.

Str Santa Clara, Webster, Caibarien.

Str Nacoochee, Dizer, Savannah.

Str Melrose, Frostad, Norfolk.

Str Ontario, Bond, Baltimore, via Newport News and Norfolk.

Tg Neponset, Sears, Lynn, twg bge Musconetcong, for New York.

Cleared

Str Nantucket, McDorman, Baltimore via Newport News.

Str H F Dimock, Crowell, New York.

Str Calvin Austin, Strout, Portland.

Str Nacoochee, Dizer, Savannah.

Sailings

Strs Nantucket, Baltimore via Newport News; H F Dimock, New York; North Star, Portland, Eastport and St John, N B.

Tugs H. A. Mathis, New Bedford; Augustus, New Bedford, towing dredge No. 6 and 4 scows; Juno, Lynn, towing barge R & R L Co No 6, Norfolk for Lynn; Neponset, towing barge Waverly; H S Nicholas, Rockport, Mass., towing bge West End.

COASTWISE TRAFFIC

NORFOLK, Feb 6—Arrd, strs St George, Galveston for Genoa; Bonvilston, New Orleans, and left for Bayonne; Bankdale, Galveston for Bordeaux; schr Ella L. Davenport, northern ports; 7, strs Dacia, Galveston for Rotterdam; Grandon Hall, Havana for London; Denver, Newport News; Norfolk, Providence; Coastwise, Boston; Everett, do; Feneralconsul Pallisen, New Orleans for Aarhuus; Caroline E. de Perez, Galveston for Barcelona; Stanley, do for Genoa; Globe, do for Liverpool; Taigetos, do for Corfu; Othello, Savannah for Havre; Eversley, Vivita Vecchia, for Baltimore; Clumberhall, Catania; Lilly Wilmington for Oran.

Sld, 6, strs Randulf Hansen, Bergen; Harewood, Genoa via Gibraltar; Felix, Horsens via Svendborg; St Leonards, Genoa; 7, Orthia, Newport News; Bankdale, Bordeaux; St George, Genoa; schrs Henry O. Barrett, Portland; Edward J. Lawrence, Boston: Edward Smoot, New York; Thos. F. Pollard, Texas City; Malcolm Maxter, Jr, Boston; Helen W. Martin, do; Calumet, Para; Norfolk, from Boston.

NEW ORLEANS—Arrd, strs Cadiz Barcelona via Teneriffe, etc; Ceiba, Ceiba; Crevington, Galveston; San Giovanni, Genoa; Tapajoz, Santos; Theo Weems, Tampa.

Sld from Port Eads, strs Antillian, Liverpool; Liddesdale, do; Gansfjord, Porto Cortez; Nils, Cuban ports, via Galveston; Norman Bridge, Tampico; San Zeferina, do; Sicania, Genoa and Naples.

BALTIMORE, Feb 7—Arrd strs Claveresk, Felton; Badminton, Spezia; Ran, Liverpool; Paralos, Rotterdam via Sandy Hook; Ruth, Boca Grand; Malden, Boston; Merrimack, Jacksonville via Savannah; Powhatan, Providence; Transportation, Portland.

Sld strs Borgestad, Tampico; Kershaw, Boston.

JACKSONVILLE, Feb 7—Arrd. strs Tunstall, Huelva via Charleston; Quantico, Philadelphia; schr Hugh de Payens, Perth Amboy.

Sld, strs Mohawk, New York; Kate, Norfolk; schr John B Manning, New York.

KEY WEST, Feb 7—Arrd, str Concho, New York, and left for Galveston.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb 7—Arrd, strs Florida, Port Arthur; Mackinaw, London; Pawnee, New York; Sardinian, Glasgow; bark Snowdon, Rosario.

Passed up Delaware Breakwater, strs Bella, from Port Antonio; Amolco, from Sabine.

Psd out, strs New York, for Norfolk; Delaware, for New York; Tuscan, for Boston; Indian, for Savannah and Jacksonville; Luciline, for Havre Roads f o; Bryssel, for Stockholm; California, for Copenhagen via Newport News, Baltimore and New York; Aral, for Rouen via Havre; Wm P Palmer, for Texas City and Port Antonio; J M Guffey, for Port Arthur; bark Killena, for Malmo.

Sld, topedo boat destroyer O'Brien, on trial trip; schrs Henry S Little and Lydia Middleton.

GALVESTON, Feb 7—Arrd, strs Ventura de Larrinaga, Glasgow; Leelanaw, San Francisco; City of Mexico, Veracruz; Portuguese Prince, Havre; Stavangeren, Tampico.

Sld, strs Pacific, Rotterdam; Atna, Gothenburg.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 7—Arrd, str Somerset, Jacksonville, and left for Baltimore.

CHARLESTON, S C, Feb 7—Arrd, strs Apache, New York; Onondaga, Boston for Jacksonville.

Sld, schr Wm E Litchfield, New York.

TAMPA, Feb. 7—Arrd, strs Brunswick, New Orleans.

Sld, strs Dorothy, New Orleans; transport Prairie, and destroyer Worden, Pensacola, convoying submarine K-1, K-2, K-5 and K-6.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS

Today, strs Ancon, Colon; Mexico, Havana; Cornelis, Rotterdam; Volnay, Bordeaux; Comus, New Orleans; Arapahoe, Galveston; El Norte, Galveston; Bermudian, Bermuda; Balto, Boston; Acre, Rio Janeiro, Bahia and Pernambuco; Malm, Sagua; Sixaola, Port Antonio; Felk, Manatai; Paddington, Cardiff; Clothilde Cuneo, Port Antonio.

Sunday—strs Barneson, Liverpool; Moldegaard, Barcelona, Genoa, Oran, etc; Paddington, Port Said; Corozal, Bellingham, Wash, etc; Clothilde Cuneo, Port Antonio; Sixaola, Port Antonio; Falk, Antilla; Windermere, Manzanillo and Guantanamo; Ben Nevis, Matanzas; Guantanamo, Cienfuegos; Chelston, do; Radiant, Port Arthur, with bg No. 90; Jamestown, Newport News and Norfolk; Skogstad, Baltimore; U S coastguard cutter Mohawk

OVERSEA MAIL DESPATCHES FOR WEEK ENDING FEB. 13

Mail for—	Conveyed by Steamship—	Mail closes at Boston P.O. Letters	Other articles*
Europe (except Germany, Austria-Hungary, Luxemburg and Turkey), Africa, west Asia and East Indies, via Liverpool	Adriatic	Feb. 9, 9:00 p.m.	8:00 p.m.
Costa Rica, via Port Limon	Limon	Feb. 11, 6:30 a.m.	5:30 a.m.
Europe (except Germany, Austria-Hungary, Luxemburg and Turkey), Africa, west Asia and East Indies, via Liverpool	Philadelphia	Feb. 12, 9:00 p.m.	8:00 p.m.
Germany, Austria-Hungary and Turkey, specially addressed for other destinations, except Luxemburg, via Naples	America	Feb. 12, 9:00 p.m.	8:00 p.m.
Specially addressed for Europe (except Germany, Austria-Hungary, Luxemburg and Turkey), Africa, west Asia and East Indies, via Havre	Niagara	Feb. 12, 9:00 p.m.	8:00 p.m.

*Except parcel post.

Letters for Germany subject to postage at postal union rates; 2 cents per ounce rate discontinued.

Registered mail for Europe, Africa, west Asia and East Indies closes Tuesday and Friday at 8:45 p. m.; for other countries mail closes 45 minutes earlier than time shown above.

Newfoundland mail, except parcel post, via North Sydney, N. S., thence by steamer, closes daily (except Saturdays) at 6:30 p. m.; also on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 a. m.

St. Pierre and Miquelon mail, via North Sydney, N. S., thence by steamer, closes at 6:30 p. m., Feb. 14 and 15 and 7 a. m. Feb. 15 and 16.

Parcel post mail for Newfoundland is forwarded only on direct steamers from New York and Philadelphia to St. Johns.

Parcel post mail for Labrador can be forwarded only on direct steamers from New York and Philadelphia to St. Johns between July 1 and Oct. 1.

Mail for Cuba, rail to Florida, thence by steamer, closes daily at 12 m., 4 and 9 p. m.

Mail for Cuba, specially addressed, closes at Boston postoffice Wednesday and Friday at 9 p. m.; forwarded on direct steamer sailing from New York Thursday and Saturday.

Parcel post mail for Great Britain and Ireland closes Friday at 5 p. m.; Italy, Friday at 5 p. m.

TRANSPACIFIC MAIL FORWARDED OVERLAND DAILY

Mail for—	Conveyed by Steamship—	Via	Mail closes at Boston P.O.
Hawaii, China, Japan, Korea and the Philippines	Chiyo Maru	San Fran.,	Feb. 8, 6 p.m.
China, Japan, Korea and the Philippines	Aki Maru	Seattle,	Feb. 10, 6 p.m.
Hawaii	Manoa	San Fran.,	Feb. 11, 6 p.m.
Hawaii, Samoan islands, Australia (except West, which is forwarded via Europe), specially addressed for New Zealand	Sonoma	San Fran.,	Feb. 11, 6 p.m.
China, Japan and Korea	Canada Maru	Seattle,	Feb. 11, 6 p.m.
Hawaii, Fiji islands, New Zealand and Australia, except West, which is forwarded via Europe	Niagara	Vancouver,	Feb. 12, 6 p.m.
Hawaii, China, Japan, Korea and the Philippines	China	San Fran.,	Feb. 15, 6 p.m.
Hawaii	Matsonia	San Fran.,	Feb. 19, 6 p.m.
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook islands, New Zealand and Australia, except West, which is forwarded via Europe	Willochra	San Fran.,	Feb. 26, 6 p.m.

Merchandise for United States postal agent at Shanghai or parcel post for China, Japan, Australia and New Zealand cannot be sent via Canada.

North Manchuria is forwarded via Russia instead of Japan.

THE MONITOR FREE EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT

FOR "HELP WANTED" AND "SITUATIONS WANTED" ONLY

The conditions under which advertisements will be published free in this department are:

SITUATIONS WANTED: The advertiser must send in the advertisement with this coupon and one letter of reference as to good character (to be left in our files), and one name and address of a reliable person who will certify as to the satisfactory ability of the advertiser.

HELP WANTED: The advertiser must send in the advertisement with this coupon, together with written evidence of good character.

In all cases the full name and address of advertiser must be furnished for publication, or advertisement will not be considered.

Name of Advertiser..................................

Street........................., *City*...................

State...................., *Country*...................

The advertiser's satisfactory ability may be learned by writing to

.........................., *Street*................

City........................, *State*................

The attached written reference as to good character is by..

THIS Free "Help Wanted" and "Situations Wanted" department of The Christian Science Monitor aims to bring together those needing employees and those seeking work. As references are required as to the good character and satisfactory ability of each advertiser, it is hoped that those looking for employment, or for workers, will find this department useful. Any unsatisfactory experience should be reported to the Advertising Manager, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

AN advertisement fulfilling the conditions expressed in the Coupon above will be run free for three days in this department. The offer does not apply to advertisements for work to be done at home, nor to those soliciting business patronage, nor to those in which the compensation is paid "on commission." State your "want" in twenty words, attach the Coupon, entirely filled out, with letter of reference and mail to the Monitor Employment Department, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

ADVERTISERS NOT WISHING TO USE THIS DEPARTMENT MAY HAVE ACCEPTABLE ADVERTISEMENTS PUBLISHED ON THE CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING PAGES AT THE RATES PRINTED AT THE HEAD OF SUCH PAGES

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

CAPABLE WOMAN wanted for housework; must be a good cook; three in family; mother needs to be relieved of all care; references required; write, or call by appointment; wages $7. W. L. PARSONS, 7 Park av., Winchester, Mass.; tel. 1052-W. 10

EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN wanted on infants' wear; only those accustomed to fine trade need apply. MR. KIMBALL, Byron E. Bailey Company, 31-33 Winter st., Boston. 10

WANTED—A millinery apprentice; call afternoons A. M. EUSTIS, 687 Boylston st., Boston; Rm. 301. 10

WANTED—An experienced maid to act as waitress and chambermaid; references required; a good home to the right person. MRS. G. E. FARRINGTON, 53 Vista av., Auburndale, Mass. Tel. 870 Newton West. 10

WANTED IN QUINCY—Woman for general housework and plain cooking in small family. F. L. DAVIS, JR., 42 Mass. av., opposite Edison park, Quincy Point, Mass. 10

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

AMBITIOUS YOUNG MAN (26), strong, neat appearance, desires position of any kind; night or day work; strictly temperate; go anywhere; best references. EMIL MOLINDY, 590 Main st., suite 8, Waltham, Mass. 6

BOOKKEEPER desires position; would be willing to serve part time or to do temporary work. RODNEY O. GILLEY, 11 Walter st., Somerville, Mass. Tel. 109-4. 10

CHAUFFEUR wants position in private family; 3 years' experience; good habits; best of references. P. E. HARPS, Y. M. C. A., Cambridge, Mass. 6

CLERICAL WORK wanted by educated Italian (24); banking and express experience; advancement more desired than high salary; references. F. PACITTO, 141 Richmond st., Boston. 6

ELECTRICIAN wants work—Will do anything. F. J. KERR, 1464 Tremont st., Boston. 8

GENTLEMAN, 35, recently from England, desires position; remuneration immaterial, but advancement expected; vast business experience, executive ability, linguist; highest references. SOL SCHURE, 841 Blue Hill av., Dorchester, Mass. 10

MARRIED MAN wants situation, whole or part time, as janitor or general man; well recommended. WM. T. JOHNSON, 68 Chestnut st., Boston. 5

MECHANIC, expert on tool design and production, executive experience in both shop and drafting room, 36, wants position as executive or draftsman. D. W. WRIGHT, 30 Mechanic st., Allston, Mass. 4

RELIABLE MIDDLE-AGED MAN wants position as janitor, houseman, or doing chores; city or country; references. F. J. SMITH, 53 Cutler st., Worcester, Mass. 6

SECRETARY OR COMPANION (43), 15 years' newspaper and statistical work, thoroughly literary and artistic; one employer 12 years; last employer 6 years; firm discontinued; best references in Boston and West, where acquainted; all or part time. ARTHUR L. CARNAHAN, 60 Congress st., Boston. 6

WANTED—Situation as salesman with reliable firm. EDWIN F. NELSON, Box 37, Leicester, Mass. 6

WANTED—General work by the day or hour; cleaning windows, paint, rugs, etc.; good references. ROBERT M. BURNS, 54 Irving st., Boston. 8

WANTED—Position as clerk by young man experienced in rugs and groceries. B. J. COLLINS, 392 Massachusetts av., Boston. 8

YOUNG COLORED MAN wants situation as cook or to do general housework; references. RUSSELL GREEN, 253 Columbia st., Cambridge, Mass. 10

YOUNG COLLEGE MAN, 23, desires work in a family or hotel; will do most anything for living and small wage until June 1; best of references; local and out of town. P. L. SCHOOLCRAFT, 11 Newbury st., Boston. 8

YOUNG MAN (25), good education, desires position; experienced bookkeeper, correspondent and statistician; can handle help; best references. A. C. KELLY, 113 Dartmouth st., Boston. 5

YOUNG MAN, 21, 5 years' experience in salesmanship, would like a position that would offer opportunity for advancement; any line of work. F. C. ROLAND, 25 Rowell st., Dorchester, Mass. 8

YOUNG MAN desires work of any kind; holds chauffeur's license; best references. FRANK P. HILTS, 17 Chester st., Mattapan, Mass. 6

YOUNG MAN, married 35, height 6 ft., weight 200 lbs., wants position; ex U. S. navy; first class fireman; chauffeur's license; military training. WALTER MURGATROYD, 1080 Boylston st., Boston. 10

YOUNG WEST INDIAN MAN, single, would like position in private family as janitor or will do housework; well recommended. S. J. HAYLE, 41 Melrose st., Boston. 10

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

AMERICAN WOMAN wants position as housekeeper, working or managing; references. MARY LONGMORE, 12 Westland av., Boston. 6

AMERICAN WOMAN (43) wants position as hotel housekeeper; refined, neat, capable and experienced in city or summer resorts; first-class references. MISS S. H. MOULTON, Suite 4, 14 Pembroke st., Boston. 8

AMERICAN YOUNG WOMAN desires work, either as waitress or office helper; neat and adaptable. EVA K. SANBORN, 14A Sacramento st., Cambridge, Mass. 6

ATTENDANT for infant or adult—Woman with 15 years' experience would go anywhere; well recommended. MRS. OLIVIA FRANCIS, 158 Dale st., Waltham, Mass. 4

DAY WORK of any kind wanted by strong, reliable woman; well recommended. MRS. F. STEEMANN, 728 E. 8th st., South Boston. 10

GENERAL HOUSEWORK wanted out of town by competent well-recommended woman; good cook, and understands all branches of the work. IDA COUNCIL, 17 Dartmouth pl., suite 3, Boston. 8

MILLINERY TRIMMER with long experience wants position for coming season. MRS. E. A. BELL, Norway, Me. 5

PROFESSIONAL COOK wishes to go out to prepare lunches and dinner parties; best references; answer by letter only. LOUISE H. YOUNG, 237 West Canton st., Boston. 5

RELIABLE COLORED WOMAN would like apartments to care for cleaning, mending or plain sewing. MRS. NETTIE KEENE, 125 Warwick st., Boston. 8

STENOGRAPHER, 12 years' experience, desires stenographic, clerical or general office work, preferably short day; good references. MISS M. F. CLOUGH, 49 Monument st., W. Medford, Mass. 8

STENOGRAPHER—Eleven years' experience; excellent references; also quick, plain longhand writer. S. R. SAMUEL, 42 Walnut st., Somerville, Mass. 8

WANTED—Cleaning by the day, or apartments to care for. JUANITA WILLIAMS, 55 Sterling st., Roxbury, Mass. 8

WANTED—Position as housekeeper; capable of taking full charge if desired; or as attendant; would travel. MRS. BESSIE M. WHITMAN, Upland rd., Arlington, Mass. 8

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER or cook—Situation wanted in private family by young woman with boy going to school. HILDMA HANSON, 488 Columbus av., Boston. 8

YOUNG COLORED WOMAN would like work by day or hour, cleaning or laundry work. PRISCILLA WATERS, 25 Greenwich st., Roxbury, Mass. 8

YOUNG LADY would like place to learn typewriting; good at figures; good references. M. I. GILLILAND, 4089 Washington st., Roslindale, Mass. 6

YOUNG LADY wishes position in office or as cashier. M. T. MILLARD, 115 Glenway st., Dorchester, Mass. Tel. 1383-2 Dorchester. 8

YOUNG WOMAN who can do embroidery, some sewing and mending, attending and general housework, desires position in good home in South Hanson. MISS M. A. HOWE, South Hanson, Mass. 6

YOUNG WOMAN of refinement and education desires position as companion or child's caretaker with party attending exposition; references. MAUD WEBSTER, Whiting, Vt. 4

EASTERN STATES

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—Reliable person for light housework and to assist with child. MRS. H. E. TOWNSEND, 52 West 12th st., New York. 5

WANTED—Young girl between 16 and 18, who can sew, to learn millinery; small salary will be paid while learning. E. BROWN, 437 Fifth av., rm. 601, New York. 8

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

A FIRST-CLASS paperhanger and painter seeks a position with a good house; best of reference given. J. H. WEBER, 812 Wall st., Kingston, N. Y. 4

BOOKKEEPER, office manager, 37, German, 15 years' experience, desires position anywhere, preferable small manufacturing concern. FREDERICK LENZ, Box 99, Sparkhill, N. Y. 10

CHEF (colored) wants position in or out of city; willing, temperate; good references; last place two years. JOHN MEDLEY, 1636 Ludlow st., Philadelphia. 8

HOTEL position as room clerk in front office, cashier; best references from leading hotels in New York city. H. E. HATCH, 170 W. 81st st., New York. 3

MAN with practical department store experience; 22 years with one firm; executive ability; 36; married; A1 references; invites correspondence. Address EDW. J. ZIMMERMAN, 34 W. 61st st., New York city. 10

PERMANENT EMPLOYMENT as special officer in bank or trust company, New York city. S. E. DeWITT, 466 E. 143d st., New York. 3

SALESMAN, 12 years, specialties on road; start at bottom; new line, staple goods, wholesale; 34, good education and appearance. EDWARD M. JACOBS, 230 West 141st st., New York. 5

WANTED by trustworthy man (married), employment in factory or as office porter; 4 years' experience as screwer in chairs factory; speaks Servian, German, Hungarian and Croatian. JOHN BERKOW, 1018 E. 156th st., New York city. 10

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

ATTENDANT - COMPANION position wanted by refined woman; would travel; good service; packer, fine reader, managing household; cheerful and adaptable; best references. MRS. A. E. BOLANDE, 89 Stueben st., East Orange, N. J. 3

EXPERIENCED COLORED WOMAN desires work for mornings or by the hour. MISS JOSEPHINE COCHRAN, 336 W. 53d st., Apt. 14, New York. 8

RESPECTABLE colored woman wishes days' work of any kind; good references. VIRGINIA WILKERSON, 15 West 137th st., New York city. 3

TRAVELING COMPANION, managing housekeeper or mother's helper, good seamstress, competent, desires situation. MRS. C. M. FENNINGER, 237 E. Johnson st., Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa. 3

WANTED by capable British gentlewoman, administrative post either as companion, secretary, chaperon, housekeeper; no preference for eastern state; references. M. MANNING, 100 W. 76th st., New York. 4

WANTED—Situation as chaperone, companion, by a lady of culture and refinement; would travel; best of references. Address INWOOD FARMS, Asbury Park, N. J. 5

WANTED—Position with refined family as companion for adult or children; fully capable of managing home in every detail. E. ROYAL, Atfield and Metropolis av., Richmond Hill, Dunton Lodge, L. I., N. Y. 10

WANTED—Housekeeping by the day by strong, good worker (colored). MRS. A. GREER, 417 W. 52d st., New York city. 10

YOUNG WOMAN, experienced investigator, business ability, capable of filling responsible position. FLORA A. PORTER, 515 Enfield st., Brooklyn, N. Y. 5

CENTRAL STATES

HELP WANTED—MALE

POSITION OPEN for a wide-awake office boy who can operate a typewriter in an advertising office. STANDARD ADVERTISING, 1420 Advertising bldg., Chicago. 8

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—Experienced and reliable woman as general houseworker in family of four; no laundry; all modern conveniences; references; good wages. MRS. H. D. TRAVER, 56 Alvason rd., East Cleveland, O. 10

WANTED—Working housekeeper for family of adults; good plain cooking required; capable of taking charge during my absence five summer months. MRS. N. JOHNSON, 526 Surf st., Chicago. Lake View 3839. 3

WANTED—Reliable woman; must be good plain cook; family of two adults; with other help; suburban home; all modern conveniences. Address MRS. J. C. LINNEMAN, Lima, O. 4

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

ADVERTISING MAN, experienced in mail order, publication, retail, agency advertising; keen insight into marketing and media; salary or percentage; start immediately. M. O. HAWKINS, 1010 Monon bldg., Chicago. 3

GENERAL OFFICE MAN (33, married), 14 years' experience in commercial and railroad office work; first-class references. ARTHUR W. MILLER, 4504 Vincennes av., Chicago. 10

SPECIALTY SALESMAN with years of road experience, desires to make connection with responsible firm; qualified to handle men; any territory; references. GEO. L. ALBERT, 2080 John R. st., Detroit, Mich. 5

WANTED—Operating position now; graduate; unmarried; 10 years' experience, iron ore, mine engineer and superintendent open pit, and mines, shaft sinking, construction, ore grading in Minnesota and Michigan. L. R. HARLACHER, Iron River, Mich. 3

WANTED—Opportunity to prove worth to some growing concern; youth, energy, initiative, ambition, and good experience in building and architectural drafting; willing to leave town. H. E. RASMUSSEN, 5213 Ingleside av., Chicago. Phone Hyde Park 7020. 10

WANTED—Situation as office manager, assistant or traveling auditor; 14 years' experience, 3 with largest rubber mfg. company; branch house training. G. E. VLIET, 428 Rhodes av., Akron, O. 10

YOUNG MAN with several years' experience in selling hardware for jobber and manufacturer, open for a position, traveling or inside. W. P. CLARK, 10078 Republic ct., Cleveland, O. 10

YOUNG MAN wants position as bookkeeper; graduate of well-known school; two years' business experience; good references; will go anywhere. HENRY W. VANE, 208 E. Front st., Traverse City, Mich. 10

YOUNG MARRIED MAN, experienced in mail order work; some experience in glassware packing and furniture crating. HARRY THOMAS, 1614 West Lake st., Chicago. 10

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

ATTENDANT, COMPANION or managing housekeeper; refined, competent; best of references; wages moderate. Address MRS. MARY LORD, 3225 W. Belden av., Chicago. Phone Albany 3673. 3

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER, 9 years' experience; part of time in charge of office; references. NELLIE R. MILLER, 347 Hubbard av., Detroit, Mich. Tel. West 2235-M. 8

DAY WORK wanted, any kind. MRS. BOOKER, 5353 Federal st., Chicago. 3

DRESSMAKER wants work by the day; competent to make fancy gowns; best references. MRS. BESSIE WILSON, 3945 Cook av., St. Louis, Mo.; tel. Lindell 3270. 8

ENGLISHWOMAN, 6 years' experience as tutor and governess, desires position; Chicago or vicinity; best of credentials. MISS B. ANDERSON, 840 Dakin st., Chicago. 6

LADY'S MAID — Thoroughly working knowledge of manicuring, hairdressing, millinery, dressmaking; private home or shop; references. MRS. MATTIE SLAUGHTER, 3333 S. Wabash av., Chicago. Bell Phone 5192, Automatic 73778. 3

LAUNDRESS wants places to work by the day; also housecleaning. NORA OSTROM, 1522 Edgewater av., Chicago; phone Ed. 4488. 6

MIDDLE-AGED LADY, speaking English and German, wishes good home with couple; willing to assist with work for room and board. MRS. LENA WILHEIM, 3823 North Clark st., Chicago. 6

SETTLEMENT and playground worker desires permanent position; university education, also 3 years' special training; 5 years' experience. BLANCHE WERUM, 33 Chittenden av., Columbus, O. 5

STENOGRAPHER with 12 years' experience, employed days, desires few hours night work, Monday, Tuesday and Friday evenings; best of references. ANNA M. FRAHUE, 4216 N. Kildare av., Chicago. 10

WANTED—Position as companion; good reader and attendant; can care for correspondence. S. D. SODERLING, 126 Third st., Jackson, Mich. 8

WANTED—Position as home or traveling companion by a young woman, congenial and helpful. MRS. MARY ARMSTRONG, 494 Milwaukee st., Flat 6, Milwaukee, Wis. 3

WANTED—Position as an attendant to lady or as housekeeper for one or two adults. MRS. SUE CHAPMAN, 3850 Indiana ave., Chicago, Ill. Phone Douglass 2723. 5

WANTED—By refined woman, position as attendant or companion; willing to assist with housework or plain sewing; thoroughly competent; best references. MRS. REBECCA A. LATHAM, 2252 Leland av., Chicago. 6

World's Latest News of Industries and Commerce

HIGH RECORD FOR BETHLEHEM STEEL STOCK

Some of the Specialties Strong Features of the New York Market—Alaska Gold in Good Demand Makes Gain

Bethlehem Steel again was a conspicuous feature of the trading during the session of the New York stock exchange today. The stock rose to a new high record within the first few minutes after business started. Although the common stock is said to be earning 30 to 35 per cent, reports that a dividend is to be paid soon are stoutly denied. It has been said that it will be three years before the company will be ready to make any disbursement to shareholders.

U. S. Steel showed a firmer tendency. The big corporation is said to be operating about 55 per cent of capacity at present, a gain of 15 or 20 per cent from the lowest point. Much interest is manifested in the unfilled orders report to be published tomorrow. It is hoped that the statement will show more than a 150,000-ton increase in business. The steel business, generally speaking, is much better, but low prices leave little profits.

The specialties were most conspicuous today but there was a general rise throughout the list. Bethlehem Steel, after opening up ⅞ at 54¾ advanced 2 points further before midday. Studebaker opened up ¼ at 46¾ and advanced a point further. Pittsburgh Coal preferred was off ⅛ at the opening at 89¼ and rose to 90⅞ before midday. The common also had a good gain.

Canadian Pacific opened off ½ at 154½ and rose 3 points during the first half of the session. The Minneapolis & St. Louis bonds, the Iowa Central fours and Wabash fours made big gains.

United States Steel opened unchanged at 40½ and rose to 41 before midday.

Alaska Gold was strong in both markets. In Boston it opened up ¼ at 28¾ and advanced a point further. Wolverine opened up ¼ at 41⅛ and sold up to 42½ before midday.

Stocks held their gains in the early afternoon and further advances were made by some stocks. Prominent in the rise were American Smelting, California Petroleum, Central Leather and Great Northern Ore. Alaska Gold reached 30 before the beginning of the last hour.

Total New York sales, 218,800 shares; $1,851,000 bonds.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM		Decrease
Fourth week Jan.	$1,091,716	$194,082
Month January	3,410,813	356,120
From July 1	29,922,921	3,263,595
ANN ARBOR		
Fourth week January	$51,119	*$866
Month January	177,860	*17,217
Month July 1	1,392,890	29,796
TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN		
December—		
Oper revenue	$344,462	$63,887
Net oper revenue	66,912	66,971
Balance	34,697	71,354
From July 1—		
Oper revenue	2,291,970	142,900
Net oper revenue	606,947	233,351
Balance	336,286	569,311
DENVER & SALT LAKE		
Fourth week January	$36,200	*$18,388
Month January	126,200	*48,492
From July 1	1,075,674	*341,266
TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT		
Fourth week January	$245,964	*$4,330
Month January	762,534	*22,865
TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN		
Fourth week January	$94,742	$5,965
Month January	393,139	4,191
From July 1	2,655,109	147,092

*Increase.

BOSTON CURB

	High	Low	Last
Atlanta Goldfield	29c	27c	28c
Bay State Gas	12c	12c	12c
Calaveras	1	97c	1
Calumet	16c	15c	15c
Champion	15c	14c	14c
Consol Copper	1¼	1 3/16	1 3/16
Davis Daly	1 3/16	1⅛	1 3/16
First National	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
Goldfield Con	1½	1½	1½
Goldfield Merger	22c	18c	22c
Houghton	1½	1½	1½
Humboldt	16c	13c	16c
Iron Blossom	99c	99c	99c
Jumbo	82c	78c	80c
Kewanas	20c	20c	20c
La Rose	73c	73c	73c
Lone Star	9c	9c	9c
Majestic	15c	15c	15c
Mexican Metals	16c	15c	15c
Nevada Douglas	42c	40c	40c
New Cornellia	4¾	4¾	4¾
South Lake	5	5	5
Stewart	1 1/16	1 1/16	1 1/16
Tonopah Mining	6½	6½	6½
United Verde Ex	2 1/16	2	2

WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Fair tonight and Tuesday, colder tonight, fresh northwest winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather as follows for New England: Fair and colder tonight, Tuesday fair, strong west winds.

Excepting light local snow in the lake region and in the Northeast, fair weather obtains throughout the United States. It is somewhat colder, with temperatures near the seasonable average in all districts. Temperature is lowest, 2 degrees below, at White River, Ont. The pressure is low on the Pacific slope and in the Northeast and normal or above elsewhere, highest in the upper Missouri valley.

TEMPERATURE TODAY

8 a. m. ....36 | 12 noon 38

Average in Boston yesterday, 39¾.

IN OTHER CITIES
(8 a. m. today)

Albany	30	New Orleans	46
Buffalo	20	New York	30
Chicago	18	Philadelphia	28
Denver	32	Pittsburgh	20
Des Moines	12	Portland, Me.	34
Jacksonville	38	San Francisco	50
Kansas City	20	Washington	26
Nantucket	34	St. Louis	22

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises	6:51	High water,
Sun sets	5:07	5:33 a.m., 6:11 p.m.
Length of day	10:16	Moon rises, 3:32 p.m.

LIGHT AUTO LAMPS AT 5:37 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Alaska Gold	28½	30	28½	30
Al-Chal MfgCopf	35	35	35	35
Amalgamated	53⅛	53⅝	52¾	53⅝
Am Beet Sugar	38	39	37¾	38⅝
Am Can	28⅛	38⅝	28	28¼
Am Cotton Oil	47½	48¼	47½	48¼
Am H & L	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
Am H & L pf	27	27⅞	27	27½
Am Lin Oil pf	26	26	26	26
AmLoco	21⅜	21½	21⅜	21½
Am Loco pf	83	83	83	83
Am Smelting	62	64½	62	64⅝
Am Sugar	103	103¾	102⅜	102⅜
Am Sugar pf	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
Am Tel & Tel	120	120⅝	120	120⅝
Atchison	93¾	93¾	93⅜	93¾
At Coast Line	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
Baldwin Loco	30	30	30	30
Baldwin Loco pf	99	99	99	99
Balt & Ohio	69¼	69¼	69	69
Balt & Ohio pf	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾
Batopilas	¾	¾	¾	¾
Beth Steel	54¾	57⅛	54¾	56¾
Beth Steel pf	104	104	104	104
B F Goodrich	33	33⅛	32¾	32¾
Brooklyn R T	87¼	87¼	87⅛	87¼
Cal Petroleum	19¾	21⅜	19⅝	20⅝
Cal Petroleum pf	53	54¾	53	54½
Can Pacific	154½	157⅝	154½	157⅝
C C C & St L pf	55	55	55	55
Cent Leather	34⅞	36½	34⅞	36
Cent Leather pf	103	103	103	103
Cent Pacific pf	54½	54½	54½	54½
Ches & Ohio	43	43¼	43	43¼
Chi & G West	11	11	11	11
C M & St Paul	87	87¼	87	87
Chino Copper	35⅝	36⅛	35⅝	36
Con Can	46	46	46	46
Con Gas	118½	118½	118½	118½
Corn Products	9⅜	9½	9⅜	9½
Corn Products pf	65⅜	65⅜	65⅜	65⅜
Cub-Am Sug	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
Denver	7	7	7	7
Denver pf	11	11	11	11
Erie	22¼	22½	22¼	22⅜
Erie 1st pf	35⅞	36¼	35¾	36¼
Gen Chem	166¼	167	166¼	167
Gen Motors	94	94	94	94
Gt Nor Ore	30¾	32	30¾	31¾
Gt Nor pf	114½	114¾	114½	114⅝
Gug Ex Co	51⅛	51½	51⅛	51½
Harv of N. J.	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
Inspiration	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
Inter-Met	12¾	12¾	12½	12½
Inter-Met pf	57	57⅛	56½	56½
Inter Paper	8½	8½	8½	8½
Kresge Co	104	106	104	104⅛
Lehigh Valley	135	135	134¾	134⅞
Louis & Nash	117	117	117	117
Maxwell Motor	18	18	17⅞	18
Max Motor 1stpf	58¾	58¾	58⅝	58⅝
Max Motor 2d pf	22	22¼	22	22
Mex Petrol	76⅛	76¾	76⅛	76½
Miami	18½	18⅝	18½	18⅝
Mo Kan & Tex	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
Mon Power Co	48⅜	48⅜	48	48
Mo Pacific	10¾	11¾	10¾	11½
M & St	14¼	15½	14¼	15¼
M & St L pf	32	33½	32	33½
Nat Lead	47	49	47	49
Nat Lead pf	108	108	108	108
Nevada Con	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
N Y C	88	88¾	88	88⅜
N Y N H & H	50¼	50½	50¼	50⅜
N & W	101	101	100½	100⅞
No Pac	102¾	103¼	102⅝	103¼
O & W	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
Penn	105	105⅜	104⅞	105⅜
Pitts Coal	18⅝	19	18⅜	18⅜
Pitts Coal pf	89¼	90⅞	89¼	90¾
Pullman Co	152⅛	152⅛	152	152
Ray Con	17⅛	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜
Reading	145	145¾	144⅝	145½
Rdg 1st pf	86	86	86	86
Rep I & S	19½	20⅜	19½	20⅜
Rep I & S pf	73¾	74½	73¾	74½
Rock Island	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
Rock Island pf	1½	1½	1½	1½
Rumely	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
Rumely pf	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
Ry Steel S	23	23	23	23
Seab Air Line	13¼	14	13¾	14
Seab A L pf	36	36½	36	36
Sears-Roebuck	202¼	202¼	202¼	202¼
Sloss-Shef	25	25	25	25
So Pac	83¼	84⅛	83¼	83⅝
So Ry	15¾	15¾	15½	15½
So Ry pf	55	55	55	55
Studebaker	46¾	47¾	46¾	47½
Studebaker pf	96	96	96	96
Tenn Cop	29⅜	29¾	29¼	29¾
Texas Co	133	133	133	133
Texas Pacific	12½	12½	12½	12½
Third Avenue	46½	46¾	46¼	46¼
T StL & W pf	7½	7½	7½	7½
T City RT	98½	98½	98½	98½
StL & SF 1st pf	10	10	10	10
U Bag & P	6	6	6	6
Union Pacific	118¾	119⅝	118¾	119¼
U P warrants	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
Union Pac pf	80⅞	81	80⅞	81
U S Rubber	57	57	56½	56½
U S Rub 1st pf	103⅛	103⅜	103⅛	103⅜
U S Steel	40½	41	40½	40⅞
U S Steel pf	103½	104	103½	104
Utah Cop	52⅜	52¾	52	52⅝
Wabash	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
Western Union	63½	64⅛	63½	64⅛
W Maryland	19½	19½	19½	19½
Westinghouse	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾
Woolworth pf	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝

*Ex-dividend.

NEW YORK METAL MARKET

NEW YORK—The following prices were quoted at the New York metal exchange today: Spelter $8@8.25; lead $3.75@3.85; tin, 5-ton lots, $37@37.25; tin, 25-ton lots, $36⅞@37½.

LONDON STOCK MARKET SHOWS ERRATIC TONE

Trading Is Irregular and Business Quiet—Americans and Canadian Pacific Advance and Then Sell Off

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—London markets are dull and inactive.

(By Boston Financial News)

LONDON—Irregularity characterized the stock markets today; trading was inactive. War loan fell to 93⅞. Jobbers agreed to buy small parcels of consols at the minimum on condition that sellers buy war stock with the proceeds. The jobbers, who had been overloaded with stock thus bought, almost immediately resold, causing weakness in gilt-edged investments and Russians.

Other departments were firm. Approval of agreement of Allies to pool their financial resources had a favorable effect. It was not believed that a loan was immediately imminent. Home rails were quiet.

Americans and Canadian Pacific advanced but later reacted. The rubber group showed firmness in sympathy with the staples. Mining shares dull.

LONDON MARKET—CLOSE

		Decline
Consols, money	68½	..
Amalgamated Copper	53¼	..
Atchison	93⅜	⅜
Baltimore & Ohio	68⅜	⅛
Canadian Pacific	156¼	*¼
Chesapeake & Ohio	42⅛	..
Chicago Great Western	10¾	..
St. Paul	86⅝	..
Denver & Rio Grande	7⅛	..
Erie	22¼	..
do 1st pref	35	⅝
Illinois Central	107½	¼
Kansas & Texas	10¾	⅛
New York Central	88	¼
Norfolk & Western	100¼	*¼
Ontario & Western	23	⅛
Pennsylvania	104½	1¾
Reading	144⅝	¼
Southern Railway	16⅞	*⅞
Southern Pacific	83⅛	..
Union Pacific	118½	⅝
Exchange	483¾	..

*Advance.

RAILWAY POINTS

The New Haven railway will place a new Pullman equipment schedule into effect at South station Feb. 14, including withdrawals of de luxe sleeping cars on Boston-New York night trains.

The United States fisheries private car No. 6 passed through Boston today bound from Bucksport, Me., to Detroit, Mich., final destination San Francisco.

The Boston Terminal Company is installing new steel rails on the west side of South station passenger yard.

Members of the Portland, Me., Railway and Steamship Traffic Association occupied reserved Boston & Maine vestibule cars attached to the Bangor express from North station at 1:10 o'clock this afternoon.

The Adams Express Company received a large shipment of Florida fruit and vegetables consigned to the Boston market.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.)

	Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat—				
May	1.63½	1.64¾	1.62⅛	1.63⅛
July	1.39¾	1.40¾	1.37¾	1.38⅝b
Corn—				
May	.80⅛	.80¼	.79⅛	.79⅝-
July	.82⅛	.82⅛	.80⅞	.81
Oats—				
May	.60⅜	.60¾	.59⅞	.60¼-
July	.57⅜	.57¾	.57	.57¼-
Pork—				
May	19.30	19.32	19.12	19.15
July	19.60	19.70	19.47	19.52
Lard—				
May	11.12	11.15	10.95	10.97
July	11.25	11.27	11.12	11.12

GRAIN MARKET

C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc., of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, received the following from their Chicago correspondent:

Wheat—Market continued irregular, being easily influenced by comparatively light orders. There were advances of 1 to 1½ cents early, based on small offerings, a demand for export, and unfavorable foreign crop news. Excessive rains were reported in India and Argentina, while there were further advices concerning the improbability of a normal yield in France this coming year. The speculative support was not urgent, however. There is still an unsettled feeling, due to the shipping situation.

Somewhat larger country offerings appeared at the advance and the disappointing action in the corn market also was a factor in the elimination of the early bulge. Expectations of further export business on a decline was against bear selling. Very heavy clearances today and expectations of a substantial decrease in the visible supply, also tended to restrict active selling operations.

Corn—Was firm for a time on claims of a slight betterment in the domestic cash trade and on the firm foreign markets. The upturn in wheat induced commission house demand, but this gradually was filled and it appeared as though sentiment was more divided than for some time. Profit taking sales lowered the list. Larger country offerings were anticipated, presumably on account of the very favorable weather conditions throughout the belt. A liberal increase in the visible supply was looked for today. The foreign demand was not regarded as considerable.

Oats—Irregular rising in sympathy with other markets at the opening. Several authorities are reporting fair export demand, and some interests claimed that a few hundred thousand bushels had been sold. Realizing sales checked the upward trend.

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—The following are the transactions of the Boston stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Alaska	28¾	30⅛	28¾	30⅛
Alaska rts	31c	35c	31c	34c
Allouez	42¼	42¾	42¼	42¾
Am Ag Chem	51	51	51	51
Am Ag Chem pf	92	92	91½	92
Amalgamated	53⅜	53⅝	53	53½
Am Pneu pf	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
Am Sugar	102½	103½	102½	103
Am Sugar pf	110½	110½	109⅝	110¼
Am Tel	120½	120⅝	120¼	120½
Am Woolen pf	78	78⅛	78	78⅛
Am Zinc	20½	21	20⅜	20⅜
Ariz Com	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
Atl Gulf & W I	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
B & A	190	190	190	190
Bost Elevated	92	92	91½	91½
Boston & Maine	21½	21½	21½	21½
Butte & Sup	46½	47¼	46½	47
Calumet & Ariz	58½	54	53½	54
Calu & Hecla	392	393	392	393
Chino	35⅞	36	35¾	36
Copper Range	33¾	33¾	33¼	33¾
East Butte	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
Edison Elec	258	258	258	258
General Elec	142	142	141¾	142
Granby	65¼	67	65¼	67
Greene-Cananea	23¾	24	23¾	24
Hancock	12	12	12	12
Isl Creek Coal	45½	45½	45½	45½
Isle Royale	21	21½	21	21½
Kerr Lake	4¾	5	4⅝	5
Lake Copper	6½	6¾	6½	6¾
La Salle	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
Maine Central	96	96	96	96
Mass Elec	7	7	7	7
Mass Elec pf	44	44	43	43½
Mass Gas	82¾	83	82½	82½
Mass Gas pf	91	91¼	91	91¼
Mayflower	5	5	5	5
Mergenthaler	160	160	154	154
Mississippi Pow	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼
Miss Power pf	39	40	39	40
Mohawk	60	60½	59¾	59¾
Nevada Cons	12½	12½	12	12
New Arcadian	5½	5½	5⅜	5⅜
New Eng Tel	141	141	141	141
N Y N H & H	50	50¼	49¾	49¾
Nipissing	5½	5½	5½	5½
North Butte	23	23⅜	23	23
Osceola	68	68½	68	68½
Pond Creek Coal	14¼	14½	14¼	14½
Pullman	152	152	152	152
Quincy	55¾	56½	55¾	56¼
Shannon	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝
St Mary's	31	31	31	31
Superior	27¼	28	27¼	28
Swift & Co	108	108½	108	108
Tamarack	31½	32½	31½	32½
Uni Shoe Mac	55¼	55¼	54½	54½
Uni Shoe Mac pf	28¾	29	28¾	29
United Fruit	116¾	116¾	116½	116½
U S Smelting	20¾	21	20¾	21
U S Smelting pf	39¾	40	39½	40
U S Steel	40½	41	40½	40¾
U S Steel pf	103¾	104	102¾	103¾
Utah-Apex	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
Utah Cons	10	10	10	10
Utah Copper	52⅛	52⅝	52⅛	52½
West End	71	71	71	71
West End pf	93	93	93	93
Western Union	64⅛	64¼	63⅞	64⅛
W H McElwain	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
Wolverine	41⅛	44	41	43¼

BONDS

	High	Low	Last
Am Agri Chem 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾
Am Tel & Tel 4s	89	88⅞	88⅞
C B & Q Ill 3½s	81½	81½	81½
Chicago Junction 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼
N E Tel 5s 1932	101	100¾	101
Swift & Co 5s	94¾	94½	94¾
U S Steel 5s	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
Western Tel 5s	96¼	96¼	96¼

RETAIL GROCERIES

Current retail grocery prices in Boston which may vary according to locality, follow:

Flour—Bread flour, $9.25@9.75 bbl; $1.20@1.30 bag; pastry, $9 bbl, $1.15 bag.

Butter—Print, 39c lb; tub 38c lb; 5-lb box $1.90; 10-lb tub $3.80.

Eggs—Fancy brown, 45c; fresh laid Maine and New Hampshire, 40c doz; fresh western firsts 30@35c, according to size.

Beans—York state pea, 14c qt, $1.10 pk; medium pea 14c qt, $1.10 pk; California 14c qt, $1.10 pk; yellow eyes 14c qt, $1.10 pk; red kidney 15c qt, $1.15 pk.

Sugar—Granulated 6½c per single lb, 6.05 per lb in 100-lb bags.

Potatoes—Maine, 20c pk; selected, 30c pk, $1.10 bu.

Oranges—California navels, 35@45c doz; Florida, 25@45c; tangerines, 35c.

BRITISH TRADE IN JANUARY LESS

LONDON—According to the monthly returns of the British Board of Trade the imports of the United Kingdom in January decreased £616,049 and exports decreased £19,559,165, compared with the corresponding month last year. The following table shows the trade of the United Kingdom in January, 1915, compared with January, 1914:

	1915	1914
Imports	£67,401,000	£68,017,049
Exports	28,247,000	47,806,165
Excess of imports	39,154,000	20,210,884

LOCOMOTIVES ORDERED

PHILADELPHIA — Baldwin Locomotive Works have received orders from the French commission for six locomotives for service in Morocco and for three locomotives from Louisiana Railway & Navigation Company.

PRODUCE

Arrivals

Str Limon, Port Limon, 25,000 stems bananas, 169 bxs oranges.

Str Nantucket, Norfolk, 105 bxs oranges, 660 bags peanuts.

Str Nacoochee, Savannah, 253 bxs grape fruit.

PROVISIONS

Boston Receipts

Apples 964 bbls 2573 bxs, cranberries 105 bbls, strawberries 5 ref, oranges 3280 bxs, California oranges 1164 bxs, grape fruit 1807 bxs, lemons 392 bxs, bananas 25,000 stems, peanuts 660 bags, potatoes 63,127 bush, sweet potatoes 11 bbls, onions 3978 bush.

Boston Poultry Receipts

Today, 1703 pkgs; last year 1470 pkgs.

Boston Wholesale Prices

Flour—Spring patents, $7.75@8.25; spring clears, in sacks, $7.25@7.75; special short patents, $8.50@8.75; winter patents, $7.50@8.25; winter straights, $7.25@7.75; winter clears, $7@7.50; Kansas patents, in sacks, $7.25@8.20.

Millfeed—Spring bran, $28.75@29.25; winter bran, $29.25@29.75; middlings, $29@32; mixed feed, $30@33; red dog, $36; cottonseed meal, $32.50@33; linseed meal $38@41.50.

Oats—Spot, No. 1 clipped white 67½c; No. 2 white, 67c; No. 3 clipped white 66½c; for ship fancy, 40 lbs 67@67½c; fancy, 38 lbs 66½@67c; regular, 38 lbs, 65½@66c; regular, 36 lbs, 65@65½c.

Corn—Spot, No. 2 yellow, 87½c; No. 3 yellow, 86½c; ship, No. 2 yellow, 86½@87c; No. 3 yellow, 86@86½c.

Cornmeal—Granulated, $4.75 per bbl; bag meal $1.64@1.66 per bbl; cracked corn $1.66@1.68; bolted, $4.70.

Hay—Choice, $23@23.50; No. 1 grade, $21.50@22; No. 2 grade, $19.50@20; No. 3 grade, $16@16.50; stock, $15@15.50.

Beans—Car lots, choice pea, $3.40@3.45; medium $3.40; yellow eyes, $3.60; red kidneys, old, $2.50@3; new, $3.50@3.55; California small white, $3.50@3.60; Scotch green peas, $2.95; Canadian peas, $2.85; lima beans, 6½c lb.

Eggs—Choice hennery and nearby, 32@33c; eastern extra, 31@32c; western extra, 31@32c; western prime firsts, 30@31c; western firsts, 29@30c; storage firsts, 25@26c.

Butter—Northern creamery, extra, 32½@33c; western creamery, extra, 32@32½c; western first, 29@30c.

Fruit—Oranges, Florida, $1.25@2 box; California navels, $1.50@2.75; tangerines, $1.50@2.50 strap; grapefruit, $1.25@2.25; cranberries, $1@1.25 crt, $1.50@3.50 bbl; strawberries, 25@40c bx.

Apples—Baldwins, $1.25@2.75; Kings $2.50@3.50; Northern Spies, $1.50@2.50; Hubbardstons, $1.50@2; Greenings, $1.75@2.25; Ben Davis, $1.25@1.50; russets, $1.50@1.75; sweet, $1.50@2.50; bushel boxes, 50@65c; fancy, 75c@$1; western box apples, $1.25@1.75.

Potatoes—Aroostook and Green Mountain, 95c@$1.05 per 2-bu bag; sweet, $1.25@1.35 per basket.

Onions—Connecticut, per 100-lb bag, $1.35@1.50; Spanish, per case, $3.50; York state, per 100-lb bag, $1.25@1.50.

Sugar—The Boston market was advanced another 25 points today on all grades of refined sugar. The market now stands 70 points above the quotations a week ago. The American and Arbuckle refineries now quote granulated and fine at 5.75c lb in 100-bbl and car lots, and at 5.80@5.90 in 20-bbl lots. Wholesale grocers' quotations were advanced 25 points to 6.05c lb on granulated and fine in 100-lb bags and barrels.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Boston Receipts

Today 1786 tubs 150 bxs 122,629 lbs butter, 266 bxs cheese, 1815 cs eggs; 1914 1488 tubs 30 bxs 104,521 lbs butter, 95 bxs cheese, 4284 cs eggs.

New York Receipts

Today 5082 pkgs butter, 1416 bxs cheese, 7010 cs eggs; 1914 4727 pkgs butter, 197 bxs cheese, 8751 cs eggs.

Other Markets

ST LOUIS, Feb 6—Egg mkt higher at 26@26½c.

CHICAGO, Feb 6—Bttr mkt stdy, ex 32c, ex firsts 30½@31c, firsts 27@29c, pckg stk 21@21½c; rcets 5701 pkgs. Egg mkt stdy, firsts 26@26¼c, ordinary firsts 25@25¼c, ref firsts 19c; rects 3541 cs.

MILL DIVIDENDS HAVE SHRINKAGE

FALL RIVER, Mass.—The report of dividends declared for the first quarter of the 1915 mill year issued by G. M. Haffards & Co. shows a falling off of nearly $95,000 from the amount distributed among stockholders in the various corporations in the first quarter of 1914. Some mills that declared dividends for the first quarter in 1914 failed to declare at all for the quarter just ended.

The report shows that the total amount distributed in dividends for the last quarter was $258,755, compared with $353,667 in 1914, or an average of .903 per cent of the aggregate capital. Business was not at all active in the early part of this mill year, due in part to the cotton market and in part to the general business depression throughout the country.

COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Richardson, Hill & Co.)

NEW YORK

	Open	High	Low	Last sale
March	8.60	8.70	8.60	8.67
May	8.86	8.95	8.85	8.89
July	9.06	9.14	9.05	9.10
Oct	9.31	9.37	9.28	9.32

LIVERPOOL—Spot cotton prices at 12.45 p. m. were: American middling fair 5.99d; good middling 5.39d; middling 5.07d; low middling 4.66d; good ordinary 4.50d nominal; ordinary 3.90d nominal.

NEW YORK BONDS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange, giving the high, low and last sales today:

	High	Low	Last
Adams Ex 4s	71	71	71
Am T&T col 4s	88¾	88¾	88¾
Am T&T cv 4½s	99⅝	99	99⅝
Am W Paper 5s	60	60	60
Armour 4½	92½	92⅜	92½
Atch cv 4s '60	94¼	93¾	94¼
At C Line clt	86⅜	86	86
B & O 4s	90	89¾	90
B & O cv 4½s	86⅝	86	86⅝
B & O 3½s	93½	93½	93½
Beth Steel fd 5s	89⅛	88¾	89
Beth Steel 1st 5s	100¼	100	100
B R T 5s 1918	100	100	100
Can So 5s	103¼	103¼	103¼
Cent Leather 5s	99¼	99	99
Cent Pac 1st 4s	88⅛	88	88
C & O cv	74⅝	74¼	74⅝
C & O 4½s	90¼	90¼	90¼
C & Gt W 4s	71	70⅞	70⅞
C B & Q 4s	96⅜	96¼	96¼
C B & Q Ill 3½s	82¼	82¼	82¼
C R I & P Ry 4s	23	22¼	22½
C R I & P Ry 4s ctfs	23½	23	23
C & NW gm 4s sta	92½	92½	92½
Col So 4½s	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞
Con Gas cv 6s f pd	113⅝	113½	113½
Detroit United 4½s	69¾	69½	69½
Erie cv A	62½	62½	62½
Erie cv B	64½	64½	64½
Erie gm lien	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛
Gen Motors 6s	101¼	101¼	101¼
Indiana Steel 5s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
Insp Cop cv 1919	97¼	97¾	97¼
Insp Cop cv	99¼	99¼	99¼
Inter-Met 4½s	76	75⅞	76
I R T fd. 5s	98	97⅞	97⅞
Iowa Cent 4s	52	49	51¾
Kan City So 5s	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛
L & N 4s	93½	93½	93½
L S & M S d 4s 1931	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛
Minn & St L 4s	54½	53	54½
Minn & St L 5s	90	89¼	90
Mo Pac cv 5s	43	43	43
Mo Pac 4s	44¾	43¾	44¾
M K & T 1st 4s	81	81	81
Mont Power Co 5s	91¾	91¼	91¾
Nat Enam 5s	92½	92½	92½
N Y Cent 3½s	80	80	80
N Y C 4½s Nov '57	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
N Y C 4s 1958	96¼	96¼	96¼
N Y C 4¼s 1960	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
N Y G E L H & P 5s	103	103	103
N Y Ry 5s	55	54½	55
N Y Ry rf 4s	72½	72½	72½
N Y Tel 4½s	95¼	95¼	95¼
N & W cv 4½s	102¼	102¼	102¼
No Pac 3s	64	64	64
No Pac 4s	91¾	91	91½
Ont Power 5s	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜
Pa RR cv 3½s	100	100	100
Pac T & T 5s	97½	97⅜	97½
Pa 4½s w i	104½	104⅜	104⅜
P S of N J 5s	88	88	88
Ray Con 6s	107	106¾	107
Reading 4s	94⅛	94	94
Rock Island db 5s	56	56	56
Rock Island gn 4s	84¾	84½	84½
Seaboard A L aj 5s	66½	66½	66½
So Bell Tel 5s	98	97⅞	98
So Pac cv 4s	82¼	82⅛	82¼
So Pac rf 4s	86⅞	86¾	86¾
So Pac cv 5s	97⅝	97⅛	97⅝
So Ry gen 4s	67	67	67
So Ry 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼
St Paul cv 4½s	97⅜	97	97
St Paul cv 5s wi	101¼	101	101
Texas Co cv 6s	100	100	100
Third Av aj 5s	79½	79½	79½
Third Av rf 4s	82½	82½	82½
U P cv 4s	90	90	90
U P rf 4s	90¼	90¼	90¼
U RR of SF 4s	50	50	50
U P 1st 4s	96	95⅞	96
U S Rubber 6s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
U S Steel 5s	101	101	101
Va-Caro C 1st 5s	94	94	94
Va Ry 5s	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
Wabash 4s	26¾	25¾	26¾
Wabash 1st 5s	100	100	100
Wabash 4s eq ct sta	23½	23½	23½
Western Elec 5s	101¾	101½	101¾
Westinghouse cv	93¾	93¼	93¼

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Opening Bid	Opening Asked	Closing Bid	Closing Asked
Registered 2s	99	99½	99	99⅛
coupon	99	....	99	....
Registered 3s	101½	....	101½	....
coupon	101½	102⅛	101½	....
Registered 4s	109½	....	109½	....
coupon	110½	....	110½	....
Panama 2s '36	98½	....	98½	....
Panama 2s '38	98½	....	98½	....
Panama 3s '61	101½	....	101½	....
coupon	101½	....	101¼	....

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT

The weekly statement of the associated national banks of Boston shows these changes when compared with the report of last week:

	Feb. 6	Decrease
Circulation	$9,362,000	$38,000
Lns, disc & invest	234,216,000	*1,580,000
Indiv depos, inc U S	175,768,000	*523,000
Due banks	83,738,000	*982,000
Time deposits	4,993,000	48,000
Exchange clear	13,166,000	*1,321,000
Due from banks	23,333,000	*1,169,000
Cash reserve	21,218,000	577,000
Res in fed res bank	9,241,000	551,000
Res with other banks	27,276,000	1,121,000
Res excess in banks	8,618,000	585,000
Exc with res agts	14,676,000	1,129,000
Exc with fed res bank	2,941,000	555,000

*Increase.

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK—Bar silver 48⅛ cents, off ⅛ cent.

LONDON—Bar silver 22 9-16d., off 1-16d.

BOSTON EXCHANGE TO CLOSE

The governing committee of the Boston stock exchange has voted to close the exchange Friday, Feb. 12—Lincoln's birthday.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK RECEIPTS

CHICAGO—Live stock receipts at Chicago last week amounted to 277,490 head, a loss of 56,547 head, and they were 19,012 head under last year. Arrivals of hogs decreased 11,652 head for the week and 55,228 head for the year. Deliveries of cattle were 21,799 head lighter than those of the previous week and as compared with the corresponding week of 1914 fell off 23,739 head. Sheep receipts were 22,096 head smaller than those of the preceding week and 29,045 head under the corresponding period of one year ago.

The following comparative table gives the receipts in detail for the week ended Feb. 6:

	Last week	Prev week	Last year
Hogs	111,441	223,093	166,669
Cattle	17,805	39,604	41,544
Sheep	49,244	71,340	88,289
Totals	277,490	334,037	296,502

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—Marked improvement manifested itself in the naval stores market toward the close of last week, says the New York Commercial, prices for spirits of turpentine rising to 45½@46c per gallon as contrasted with 44@44½c per gallon on Monday. Though several sales of comparatively large size were reported placed, small lot trading continued to predominate. The advance was brought about partially by the increased export as well as domestic demand, and also by the shrinkage in stocks at the gulf ports.

Rosins—There was a generally firmer tone in evidence at the close of last week, though the common to good strained grades were quotably unchanged at $3.45@3.50 per barrel. There has been a better demand from the varnish trade during the past week. A better tone is expected in view of the fact that stocks in the South are only a little in excess of 139,000 barrels, compared with about 152,000 barrels a year ago.

These prices are for graded rosins in yard, per barrel, and are nominal in the absence of settled conditions: Graded B $3.45, D $3.47½, E $3.47½, F $3.50, G $3.50, H $3.55, I $3.60, K$3.90, M $4.50, N $5.60, WG $6, WW $6.10.

Tar and pitch—A moderate inquiry for small lots has featured the market during the past week and prices have remained unchanged. Kiln burned and retort grades are being held on the basis of $6@6.50 per barrel and finest grades of pine pitch at $3.25@3.50 per barrel. North Carolina grades of pine pitch are offering at $3.50@3.75 per barrel.

SAVANNAH—Saturday's market: Spirits firm at 44½c. Sales 153, receipts 129, exports 117, stock 35,044. Rosins firm. Sales 474, receipts 433, exports 1910, stock 138,324. Prices WW $5.70, WG $5.60, N $5, M $4.10, K $3.40, I $3.20, G $3.15, F $3.12½, E $3.10, D $3.07½, B $3.05.

DIVIDENDS

Pilgrim Mills has passed regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. First dividend was paid two years ago.

Crescent Pipe Line Company declared a dividend of 75 cents per share, payable March 15 to stock of record Feb. 20.

Depositors of the North American Bank and Trust Company of Wilmington, Del., which failed several years ago have received a dividend of 14 per cent.

The Griffin Wheel Company has declared a dividend of 6 per cent on the common stock, 3 per cent payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 17 and 3 per cent on Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 17.

Berliner Tageblatt says that the Dresdner Bank will pay a 6 per cent dividend this year, instead of 8½ per cent as previously. National bank fur Deutschland will pass its dividend. It paid 6 per cent last year.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

(Reported by Hornblower & Weeks)

	Bid	Asked
Anglo-American Oil	13¾	14
Atlantic Refining	610	615
Borne-Scrymser	255	275
Buckeye Pipe Line	114	116
Chesebrough Mfg	650	670
Colonial Oil	95	105
Continental Oil	231	234
Crescent Pipe Line	37	40
Cumberland Pipe Line	50	55
Eureka Pipe Line	225	234
Galena-Signal Oil	165	168
do pf	140	145
Indiana Pipe Line	100	104
National Transit	35½	36½
New York Transit	220	230
Northern Pipe Line	95	97
Ohio Oil	131	133
Pierce Oil Corporation	14	14½
Prairie Oil & Gas	233	238
Solar Refining	240	250
Southern Pipe Line	218	223
South Penn Oil	283	287
South West Pa Pipe Line	120	125
Standard Oil, California	293	295
Indiana	440	445
Kansas	365	380
Kentucky	252	260
Nebraska	320	330
New Jersey	399	401
New York	195	197
Ohio	425	435
Swan & Finch	150	160
Union Tank Line	82	84
Vacuum Oil	193	197
Washington Oil	35	39
Standard Oil Old Stock	1320	..
do Subs	920	..
Illinois Pipe	131	133
Prairie Pipe	154	158

CLEARING HOUSE

New York funds sold at the clearing house today at par.

Exchanges and balances for today compare with the totals for the corresponding period in previous year as follows:

	1915	1914
Exchanges	$16,817,674	$18,286,889
Balances	1,044,105	1,104,819

United States sub-treasury shows a credit balance at the clearing house today of $161,664.

STOCK EXCHANGE HOLIDAY

NEW YORK—Friday, Feb. 12, 1915, being a legal holiday in the state of New York, the exchange will not be open for business on that day.

Latest News of Business, Finance and Investments

HIDE & LEATHER PREFERRED IN FAVORABLE POSITION

Stock Selling at High Price of Year Partly as Reflection of Extraordinary Earnings Being Made by American Concern—Early Dividends Not Expected

The preferred stock of the American Hide & Leather Company sold at a new high price for the year late last week at 26¾, a reflection in part of the extraordinary earnings which the company is now making.

The company is just beginning to be more favorably regarded by investors. At the time the combination of upper leather tanneries was made, 15 years ago, it was generally admitted, in the trade and out of it, that the consolidation was effected on a highly inflated basis of valuations and that the plants were not more much more than the $9,000,000 bonds.

By conservative financial management and the fact that there have been practically no dividends paid on the preferred stock, the company through its sinking fund has reduced the bonds outstanding in the hands of the public to less than $5,000,000 and built up net quick assets to about $9,500,000.

It is in these quick assets that the company makes its best exhibit, for it is found that these assets are sufficient to retire outstanding bonds at par and leave a balance equal to more than the present selling price of the 130,000 shares of preferred stock to say nothing of the value of the plants. At 26 cents on the dollar for the preferred a liberal amount of "water" has been eliminated.

From a stock market point of view it is interesting to note that not in any one of the past eight years—when earnings could not compare with those now making—has the preferred stock failed to sell at or above its present quotation. It is for this reason that buying has been attracted into the shares during the past few days. In times like the present "specialties" such as Hide & Leather preferred, are apt to jump into spectacular prominence.

Notwithstanding the fact that for the quarter ended Dec. 31 the company earned at the rate of 15 per cent on the preferred stock and the further indication that the current three months will surpass all records in point of gross business and net earnings, it is held that the man who buys the stock in anticipation of early dividends is making a mistake. No such dividend action is in sight, albeit the manner in which the directors by liberal charges to property upkeep and the steady reduction of bonds in the hands of the public is building up an equity for the preferred, should in time make an impressive exhibit.

The business of the American Hide & Leather Company is very speculative. In some quarters it is difficult to show any profits at all, while in the following three months ended Dec. 31—and this is what happened in the three months ended Dec. 31—the company jumps its net up to extraordinary proportions.

The company must speculate more or less in the purchase of hides and to a greater or less extent in the probable price for leather when the finished goods are ready for market.

The war has been a boon to the company and some big foreign orders have been taken. If the war does not suddenly come to an end and the foreign buyers do not rescind their contracts, earnings for the next few months should show up in big figures, it is said.

The company's Lowell, Mass., plant is one of the best equipped tanneries in the country, and its three Chicago tanneries are located within six miles of the city of Chicago. It is a consideration of these fundamentals and the fact that the company has net current assets—over and above its bonds—equal to $35 per share that buying of the preferred has been attracted at around $25.

CAMBRIA STEEL YEAR'S REPORT SHOWS DEFICIT

Production and Shipment Account Have Decreases—Net Funds for Stock Decline

PHILADELPHIA — Cambria Steel Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31,—with comparisons:

	1914	1913
Total inc	*$3,115,932	$7,787,970
Extra replac	637,837	1,099,440
Net	2,478,095	6,688,530
Dect fix chgs, Cam Ir lease, etc.	517,105	453,580
Net inc	‡1,960,990	6,234,950
Dividends	†2,250,000	2,700,000
Surplus, def	289,016	3,534,960

Production and shipments compare as follows:

Tons—	1914	1913
Pig iron	858,580	1,006,175
Ingots	1,188,240	1,495,546
Ship (fin prod)	783,922	1,062,737

*After deducting all expenses incident to operation including those for ordinary repairs and maintenance, approximately $3,084,000 currently charged during the year to cost of production.

†Two quarterly dividends ($1,125,000) were in cash and two others ($1,125,000) were in scrip.

‡Equals 4.36 per cent on $45,000,00 outstanding stock, compared with 13.8 per cent in 1913.

Expenditures during the year charged to improvements were $2,047,1[illegible]3, to equipment $222,736, to extraordinary replacements and alterations $901,960, and to relining blast furnaces and rebuilding coke ovens $545,959 (aside from $190,516 included in ordinary repairs of $3,084,000) a total of $3,717,785.

The Republic mine was sold during the year on a basis of $500,000 in trade for other ores, because of inability to sell or consume the ore of the mine disposed of.

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, Feb. 8)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Butte, Mont.—C. H. Lew of Hennessey Mer. Co.; Essex.
Detroit—T. B. Jeffries of Crowley Milner & Co.; Copley Plaza.
Eastmah, Ga.—A. Harris; U. S.
El Paso, Tex.—Victor Caruso of Evergeen Shoe Co.; U. S.
Liverpool, Eng.—M. R. Morson; Essex.
New York—Sol Frankenstein; U. S.
New Yorw—A. Bass; U. S.
New York—B. D. Myers; U. S.
New York—B. B. Neubauer of Blumenstein & Bros.; U. S.
Nome, Alaska—P. A. Peterson; U. S.
Omaha—John W. Fyfe of Hayden Bros.; Essex.
Porto Rico—E. Gonzalez; U. S.
Rome, Italy—Armando Serrini; U. S.
San Francisco—M. S. Nicklesburg of Cahn, Nicklesburg & Co.; Copley Plaza.
San Francisco—Chester Williams of Williams Marvin Shoe Co.; Tour.
Savannah—M. Bluestein; U. S.
Savannah—C. E. Hymson; U. S.
Savannah—Moses Lipsitz; U. S.
Toledo, Mr. Jeffries of Crowley Milner & Co.; Copley Plaza.

LEATHER BUYERS

Rochester, N. Y.—A. C. Hatch of Rochester Counter Co.

(The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 160 Essex st., Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

LONDON METAL MARKET

LONDON—Spot copper £62 15s., up 7s. 6d.; futures £63 5s., up 7s. 6d.; electrolytic £67 15s., off 5s. Spot tin £176, unchanged; futures £155, up £2 10s.; Straits £176. Lead £18 13s. 9d. Spelter £38 10s., unchanged. Sales of tin—spot 50 tons; futures 250 tons

OTTAWA TRACTION YEAR'S REPORT IS FAVORABLE

Changes in Earnings Generally Small, However—Future Expected to Be Better

OTTAWA, Ont.—The Ottawa Traction Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, last, with comparisons:

	1914	1913
Gross earnings	$1,096,459	$1,041,282
Expenses	665,227	629,122
Net earnings	431,232	412,160
Dividends	281,535	281,535
Interest	39,109	20,772
Mileage payment	15,751	13,727
Taxes	16,722	12,222
Contingent	55,000	55,000
Surplus	23,114	28,904

The balance at credit of profit and loss account is now $190,273 and of rest account $200,000.

T. Ahearn, president, in his report to the shareholders says: "Notwithstanding the business stringency throughout the country for the first seven months of the year which was added to by the breaking out of the war in August, every month showed an increase in the company's gross receipts.

"The directors look with confidence to the future and expect that when the war is over and business returns to normal conditions, there will be an increase in the company's traffic even greater than the past."

CROP VOLUME OF NORTHERN HEMISPHERE LESS

WASHINGTON—Crops in the northern hemisphere in 1914 compared with 1913, as reported by the International Institute of Agriculture were:

Wheat in 20 countries, 2,741,000,000 bushels in 1914, and 3,007,000,000 bushels in 1913; rye in 16 countries, 1,485,000,000 and 1,545,000,000 bushels in the respective years; barley in 19 countries, 1,188,000,000 and 1,327,000,000; oats in 19 coutries, 3,304,000,000 and 3,778,000,000; and corn (maize) in 19 countries, 3,125,000,000 bushels in 1914 and 2,882,000,000 in 1913.

The crops covered by these reports amounted altogether to 11,843,000,000 in 1914 and 12,539,000,000 in 1913, showing a decrease of 696,000,000 bushels, or about 5½ per cent.

PEOPLES GAS CO. ISSUES REPORT FOR THE YEAR

Peoples Gas Light & Coke Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1914:

	1914	Increase
Gross	$16,800,538	*$24,996
Net	6,789,505	371,927
Bal af interest	4,398,905	218,120
Depreciation	1,106,437	*187,284
Surplus	3,292,468	405,404
Dividends	2,964,774	427,274
Surplus	327,694	*21,870

*Decrease.

The balance available for dividends is equal to 8.55 per cent on the $38,500,000 outstanding capital stock, compared with 8.25 per cent on the $35,000,000 outstanding in 1913.

The profit and loss surplus on Dec. 31 was $13,062,870.

ABSORPTION OF RAILROAD BONDS IS GOOD SIGN

Refunding Issues of About $75,000,000 Have Been Well Taken, Which Is Called Conclusive of Better Credit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its New York Bureau

NEW YORK—That the business situation of the country is vastly improved over what it was even a month ago is amply attested here, financial experts say, by the fact that during the week ended Jan. 30, railroad bonds to the value of $75,000,000 were authorized, almost the entire issue being for refunding purposes, which is taken as showing conclusively that the credit of the railroads of the country has vastly improved in every particular. An expert on financial matters in this connection says:

"The first step of the roads will undoubtedly be to reduce the amount of their floating obligations, and when these have been erased or turned into a permanent interest-bearing debt it will be found that much can be done in the direction of the proffer of securities that will enable much construction and improvement work to go forward. The rate increase recently allowed will do much to forward this unquestioned intention of the railroads, and to this may be added the betterment brought about by increased volume of business now apparent.

"As to the ability of the country to take up these transportation securities when offered there can be no doubt, for the investment situation is unquestionably strong, and tending upward. Money in New York is abundant, and so long as it remains so it will prove comparatively simple to sell high-grade securities based on a reasonable income yield almost as soon as they are issued. Money is easy all over the world, perhaps artificially, but none the less easy, and can be placed at rates low enough to attract the short-term purchaser, and in this connection it is significant that, while long-term loans are being placed, they are all placed at the highest level noticed in over 10 years.

"Rates in foreign capitals are low, particularly in London where the bankers feel that the Bank of England rate may be disturbed, and are individually advocating the further issue of treasury bills to stimulate the discount market. Just here New York has noticed the extraordinary strength of sterling exchange which indicates clearly the increase in liquidation of foreign indebtedness. The credit balance is larger than it has ever been with pretty definite assurances that the business for the month of January in exports alone will reach well over $130,000,000, as the first three weeks of the month have shown over $95,000,000 already which brings the total credit balance for the first six months of the war period up to a trifle more than $400,000,000.

"It is interesting to see that railroad earnings are beginning to show some very marked improvements, and this in contrast with the low earnings of November and December where the weekly loss in gross was between 12 and 15 per cent. A marked improvement is looked for in the near future, for merchandise shipments to the South and Southwest are on the increase. lumber is being brought out in vast quantities, and wheat is flooding every terminal from Chicago to the Gulf. The calamity howlers will find their occupation gone, for there is not the slightest doubt a reaction has set in to offset the temporary depression that has been experienced and we may observe large increases in merchandising, freight movements and the employment of labor."

KANSAS WHEAT CROP PROSPECTS ARE EXCELLENT

TOPEKA, Kans.—If present prospects for this year's wheat crop should materialize, Kansas would harvest close to 200,000,000 bushels. Four months are to intervene before the crop is made, and the last two of these, April and May, can with unfavorable weather conditions, cut this estimate 50,000,000 bushels or more.

Never before has the earth been so thoroughly soaked, and never has the growing crop been so well protected during December and January.

Correspondents of the state board of agriculture out in the wheat belt say that four inches more of rainfall between this time and the first of June will produce on Kansas wheat fields 300,000,000 bushels—20,000,000 more than were harvested last year.

SHIPYARDS ARE ENJOYING BOOM

WASHINGTON — Shipbuilding yards on the Atlantic coast are enjoying an unprecedented boom. Every big plant is so busy that smaller plants are getting the overflow and are crowded with work, according to Captain McAllister, chief engineer of the coast guard.

He says Cramp's shipyard at Philadelphia is signing contracts to crowd it, and the Maryland Steel Company yard at Sparrows point, the Fore River yard and the New York Shipbuilding Company at Camden are doing capacity work.

SHAWINIGAN WATER & POWER REPORTS SOON

Annual Statement Expected to Show Earnings of 8 1-2 Per Cent on Capital

MONTREAL—It is expected the annual statement of Shawinigan Water & Power Company, which may be out this week, will show earnings of 8½ per cent on the capital. Though gross income is known to have been something like 5½ per cent greater for 1914 than 1913, and the expectation is that the net returns will be relatively higher, the ratio of earnings to capital will not likely be as high as in the previous year owing to the new stock issue on which full dividends have been paid since July 2, 1914.

The record of Shawinigan Water & Power Company in eight previous years has been as follows:

	Gross income	Earned on stock	Div. paid
1906	$357,147	...	...
1907	581,193	3.18	2⅞
1908	706,244	4.14	4
1909	819,171	4.94	4
1910	991,029	5.72	4
1911	1,210,857	7.07	5
1912	1,569,761	7.93	5
1913	1,690,882	8.88	6

The company publishes its gross earnings monthly with the exception of the December income. For 11 months of 1914 gross income totaled $1,560,262 compared with $1,479,351 in the corresponding period of 1913. The increase of $80,911 is slightly better than 5 per cent.

The gross income may be estimated at about $1,702,254 if not slightly higher. This would compare with a gross income of $1,690,882 in 1913 and $1,569,761 in 1912. It is not anticipated that the percentage of operation and general expenses to gross will run over 10 per cent. Indeed it has been maintained about 9.51 per cent in over a period of six years. With this deduction and after meeting fixed charges approximately $1,030,000 will be available for dividends.

COMBINED REPORT OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS

WASHINGTON—The weekly report of the combined condition of the 12 federal reserve banks, announced by the federal reserve board is:

RESOURCES	Feb 5	Jan 29
Cash, gold coin and certificates	$256,217,000	$235,905,000
Legal tender, silver certificates, subsidiary coin	22,641,000	20,882,000
Totals	$278,858,000	$256,787,000
Rediscounts	16,420,000	13,955,000
Investments	14,704,000	13,180,000
Due from fed res banks; in transit	5,419,000	7,421,000
All other assets	6,823,000	10,891,000
Totals	$322,224,000	$302,234,000
LIABILITIES		
Capital paid in	$35,123,000	$20,440,000
Reserve deposits	284,101,000	279,516,000
Federal res notes in circulation	3,000,000	2,278,000
Totals	$322,224,000	$302,234,000
Gold resv against liabilities	91.0%	86.0%
Cash resv against liabilities	99.0%	94.0%
*Cash resv against liabilities	99.6%	94.0%
Fed resv notes in circulation	18,702,100	17,679,000
Gold from fed resv agts for retirement of notes	15,702,000	15,401,000
Net liab of resv bks upon notes	3,000,000	2,278,000
Mat within 30 days	7,714,000	6,331,000
Mat within 60 days	5,945,000	4,903,000
Other maturities	2,761,000	2,721,000

*After setting aside 40 per cent gold reserves against federal reserve notes in circulation, and after deducting items in transit between federal reserve banks.

BANGOR & AROOSTOOK CUTS DIVIDEND

As recently forecast in the recommendation of its executive committee, Bangor & Aroostook road has reduced its dividend basis from 4 per cent per annum by a semi-annual payment of 1 per cent on Feb. 1.

Even this disbursement, however, undoubtedly had to be charged to the road's previously accumulated surplus (which stood at $111,829 at the beginning of the current fiscal year), as from the past six month's operation there has been recorded a deficit greater in amount than the dividend just paid.

Below is compared earnings for December and six months to Jan. 1:

	December	Decrease	6 months	Decrease
Op rev	$274,457	$22,220	$1,703,880	$78,437
Net op rev	80,369	16,978	507,136	103,392
Op def	15,710	*15,500	53,344	*103,511

*Increase.

RECORD BANK FIGURES

NEW YORK—Saturday's bank statement showed the largest total loans and deposits ever reported. Loans aggregated $2,262,653,000 in the actual condition, and combined demand and time deposits items amounted to $2,236,281,000.

NEW MINIMUM PRICES

NEW YORK—Stock exchange committee has established these minimum prices to take effect Feb. 8: Southern Railway preferred 55, United States Realty & Imporvement 38, Seaboard Air Line preferred 36.

CAR ORDERS

CHICAGO—Swift & Co. have ordered 550 cars from the Haskell-Barker Company to cost $700,000. Chicago-Milwaukee Electric Company ordered 15 coaches. Burlington's pending orders include 1200 box cars.

CHARTERS ARE ISSUED TO NEW CORPORATIONS

Certificates to Do Business Awarded by State Commission to Combinations of Capital Financing Varied Enterprises

The following new corporations have been granted charters:

Merrill Process Company of Boston—Incorporators, John C. Hayer, Parker G. Stevens, Arthur N. Rice; heating appliances; authorized capital, $75,000.
Metropolitan Advertising Company—John J. Murphy, Ralph E. Blake, Frank G. Falvey; $50,000.
Lake & Co., Inc., Boston—Theodore A. Lothrop, Bert F. Borbek, James H. Alexander; cotton, woolen and silk cloth; $40,000.
Massachusetts Developing & Ranching Company, Boston—Reul T. Fletcher, George G. Proctor, George M. Faulkner; oil, gas and water boring; $100,000.
Economic Machinery Company, Worcester, Mass.—Frank O. Woodland, Horatio Gates, Ellen E. R. Gates, Arthur J. Wallace, Herman Stake; $250,000.
The Rider-Bagg Company, Springfield, Mass.—Thomas J. Rider, Frederick P. Bagg, Clarence A. Warriner; $15,000.
Bay State Metal Corporation, Brockton, Mass.—Walton H. Atwood, James A. Roarty, Harry Chabby; $250,000.
C. F. Atherton, Inc., Boston—Clara Thomas, Claude F. Atherton; manufacturers' agent; $50,000.
Sparrow Brothers, Inc., Middleboro, Mass.—Jacob A. Sparrow, Albert A. Thomas, Frank M. Sparrow; $50,000.
Universal Theater Company, Fitchburg, Mass.—Harry Roberts, Samuel V. Grand, Max Tuck, Max Rosenberg; $9000.
Allston Storage Warehouse, Inc., Boston—Norman S. White, Henry D. Comerais; $10,000.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Middle West Supply Company of Columbus, O., has been awarded $8,000,000 contract to furnish the government 9,000,000,000 stamped envelopes during next four years.

New York stock exchange during the past two years has spent more than $100,000 in publicity and educational work There were distributed in 1914, 2,495,846 pieces of mail matter, and in 1913, 1,993,281 pieces.

Ordinarily the governor of the Bank of England would retire in April; but the present governor has received the honor of reelection, in recognition of his skilful handling of last summer's financial crisis.

London Board of Trade figures show that during January imports decreased $3,020,000 and exports $97,790,000. Food imports increased $36,250,000, but manufactured and raw material decreased heavily, cotton falling off $17,500,000.

Iowa has wrested from Texas the title of banner crop state, the 13 principal crops grown there last year being valued at $351,450,000, according to the Agricultural Outlook. Illinois was second, with $319,656,000, and Texas third, with $288,335,000.

The London joint-stock banks, on the basis of their recent annual reports, hold in their own vaults an average gold reserve of 20 per cent to 27¼ per cent, compared with 15 per cent to 19 per cent a year ago. The London City & Midland holds 26⅝ per cent

G. A. Bell of bureau of animal husbandry says that warring European nations have bought and exported more than 75,000 horses from United States, but there is no immediate danger that continued exparts will cause an acute shortage of horses in this country.

Export clearances and amount loaded on shipboard last week from American seaports totaled 900,000 bales of cotton. Value exceeded $37,000,000, and there remains at these ports 1,500,000 bales, nearly all of which will go abroad. Estimates of foreign takings for the next six months, before another crop can be availed of, vary from two to three million bales added to the above total.

Extension of clearing house operations is planned by regional reserve banks, one feature to be a central fund of possibly $25,000,000 in Washington to credit of reserve banks for clearing between them, each bank to deposit about 10 per cent of its reserve funds in this central fund. Secretary of the treasury may place some of government funds in national banks with reserve banks, which would allow them to put less of their own resources in central fund. Within districts, plans contemplated are not to force banks to clear through reserve bank, but hope to make that course attractive.

Chicago special says considerable speculation is being indulged in as to who made the big profits on the 800,000,000 bushels of wheat in United States after the last harvest. Board of Trade men say the farmer reaped the greatest profits, but farmers insist that the speculators are the real winners. James A. Patten says he has had no wheat since the price left $1.45, but he had a great quantity of it before, and his profits are estimated between $250,000 and $1,000,000. J. Ogden Armour has been a bull on wheat since the war began, and his deals are on an enormous scale. C. W. Partridge is said to have cleared $250,000 before wheat reached $1.50. On the Board of Trade are many men who have cleared from $50,000 to $250,000.

CRESCENT PIPE LINE'S REPORT

The Crescent Pipe Line Company reports these changes in earnings for the year ended Dec. 31, last:

	1914	Decrease
Net income	$209,658	$101,236
Dividends	270,000	90,000
Bal from prof and loss	342	10,552
Profit and loss surplus	342,345	342

SOUTHERN BANK POINTS TO PAST MONTH'S BETTERMENTS

Farmers Said to Have Crop Situation in South in Their Own Hands, With Opportunity of Diversity and Added Opening to Make Money—Cotton Improved

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—With cotton $10 a bale higher than it was in the slump, and sales exceeding 2,000,000 bales in the last 45 days, conditions in the South improved materially during January, says the First National Bank in its financial and commercial review.

Restriction of acreage is the pivot on which the question of price turns, the review continues. As pointed out in a previous letter, the farmer has the situation in his own hands. By diversifying his crops he can make money in two ways—from the sale of his food crops and from the larger price he will get for his cotton. The southern farmer has proved that he is not lacking in courage and intelligence, and with the helpful advice and cooperation which he is receiving from many sources, it is believed he will rise to the situation. Reports by the department of agriculture show that a good deal more acreage has been planted in wheat and oats, but the real test will come with the spring plowing.

Exports continue to run large and pile up a balance of trade for us. It is stated that this January, for the first time in many years, saw foreign exchange on all countries in favor of New York. Instead of exporting gold we have had imports from China and other countries, in comparatively small amounts, it is true, but sufficient to prove the strength of our position. The loan of $15,000,000 to the Argentine republic, by a syndicate of bankers, while not a transaction of magnitude, is one of the evidences that the United States has entered a wider sphere of influence in international finance. How far we may go in this direction remains to be seen, but it is reasonable to believe there will be no backward steps.

In the meanwhile, much of the money required to move crops has returned to the centers and rates are such as to encourage initiative in commercial and manufacturing lines.

The tone of the stock market has been satisfactory in the main. Industrials have shown some strength and the international list has held up well. Selling for foreign account was larger in the latter part of the month, but the menace of a dumping of American securities by European holders has virtually disappeared. Investment buying of approved securities by our own people promises to be larger.

There was some purchasing of rails and equipment by the railroads in the forepart of the month, but buying on large scale is yet to come. Railway managers, whenever quoted now, usually speak optimistically. With European travel no longer safe or inviting, railway passenger traffic should show large gains this year, with corresponding benefits to all lines dependent upon travel within the limits of this country.

Whatever changes there have been in the industrial situation are for the better. The improvement is slight and slow, but perceptible. It is significant that resumption of operations by small manufacturers is being noted more frequently.

Movement of pig iron from the Birmingham district on previous sales continues, with no increase in production. There is said to be a stiffer feeling as to prices.

The coal trade of the district shows some improvement. Steam trade is about 60 per cent of normal and bunker trade about 50 per cent. Cold weather has increased domestic demand. It is stated that some of the railroads operating in the district are using more coal, which is an evidence that larger tonnage is being handled.

The steel mill at Ensley has kept going through the month. Little complaint is heard from the pipe industry except as to prices, which have to be figured closely. The chief executive of a steel company which produces a large amount of wire fencing states that orders for fencing are double what they were in October and November, and, in fact, almost up to normal. As much of this fencing will be used by Southern farmers, it is a good line on the feeling in agricultural sections and implies diversification of crops.

Common grades of Southern pine lumber are showing a very considerable improvement in price. As production has been curtailed for six months and yard stocks have been allowed to run down, the statistical position is good and there is a strong undercurrent of optimism in the industry.

January was a favorable month. February should be still better.

FIVE PACKING COMPANIES DO BILLION DOLLAR BUSINESS

NEW YORK—Gross sales of the five leading packing companies for their fiscal year 1914, which ends from Sept. 30 to Nov. 1, were approximately $1,200,000,000. This is an increase of about $46,000,000 over the preceding year.

Gross and net earnings and surplus of the four companies which have made full reports for their 1914 fiscal periods follow:

	Gross	Net	Surplus
Swift&Co	$425,000,000	$9,450,000	$4,200,000
Armour	375,000,000	7,500,907	5,500,907
Morris	150,000,000	2,205,672	1,755,672
Cudahy	112,500,000	1,402,016	428,416
Totals	$1,062,500,000	$20,567,595	$11,893,995

In addition, Sulzberger & Sons Company, whose report will be ready in a few weeks, has a gross for the year of about $133,750,000, making them the fourth largest packing concern in the country. In 1913 combined earnings of these companies showed $1,154,000,000 gross, $20,073,571 net and $11,334,370 surplus.

Net earnings on gross sales in 1913 were 1.79 per cent. In 1914 earnings of four companies as tabulated above were 1.93 per cent.

The packing business at the present and for some months past has been enjoying better earnings than the final figures for 1914 would indicate. In fact the earnings are the largest probably that they have ever been in the packing business.

This is due largely to the increased demand from the European countries, especially England.

Increased profits are mostly made in Argentina business.

Effects of the two main factors affecting the meat trade during the last year may be seen in the volume of business transacted by the leading companies in 1914. This year has had to contend with the tariff and large meat imports and as an offset to this has been the European war and the great demands suddenly made upon the meat supplies of the country.

It had been felt that the free meats clause of the new tariff must eventually largely affect the returns of the large packing compnies. It is to be noticed that where the increase of business for the five companies in 1913 over the preceding year was a "turnover" of $209,000,000, the increase this past year, allowing to the Sulzberger Company increased gross earnings of $8,750,000, is $46,000,000. Should the companies enlarge their control of South American, Australian and New Zealand sources of supply, they would be able to bring pressure to bear upon the situation here. This would minimize the introduction of free meats to a certain degree.

These large surpluses are allowed to increase and are put back into the property. Distribution of surpluses would be possible, but the packing companies have elected to retain as working capital these large sums.

Publication of earnings is recent, so that past dividends are not known. Profits are due to elimination of waste and extraordinarily successful utilization of waste products.

INDICATIONS ARE FOR A REDUCED COTTON PLANTING

KANSAS CITY—Instead of buying between 75,000 and 100,000 mules and as many or more horses, the cotton states of the South have sold probably more than 125,000 of these animals the past season to dealers filling British, French, Italian and Greek contracts. Less than 1000 mules have been moved from Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska and Kentucky to the South since last fall. All of this, according to leading mule dealers, indicates a tendency on the part of the South to restrict cotton planting.

Old dealers in Missouri say they cannot recall a year when so few mules and horses were purchased by the South as in the season now closing.

Fort Worth, Nashville, Memphis and Oklahoma City are among the points in the South which have been making sales to British and other European army buyers. A year ago these markets were kept busy buying horses and mules in Missouri and other middle western states for distribution to planters. At St. Louis, which sells the South as many as 50,000 mules each fall and winter season, fewer cotton mules have been handled than in memory of the oldest dealers there.

Missouri dealers believe that, even if planters wished, they could hardly put in as much land to cotton this year as in 1914. Missouri mule dealers are usually in constant communication with the South, as more than 75 per cent of their trade is normally with the cotton states.

SUGAR PRICES ADVANCED

NEW YORK—All sugar refining interests this morning advanced prices of refined sugar 25 points to 5.75c regular way for fine granulated. Spot raw sugar firmer, centrifugal 4.77c.

PHILADELPHIA—All refiners have advanced the price of fine granulated sugar to 5.75c.

CEMENT PLANTS TO BE MERGED

NEW YORK—Edward M. Hagar has resigned the presidency of Universal Portland Cement Company, a subsidiary of United States Steel Corporation, to become the head of a new company which he is forming to acquire a chain of Portland cement plants covering a large part of the United States. The headquarters of the new company will be in Chicago.

Leading Events in College, School and Club Athletics

SQUASH TENNIS TOURNAMENT IS NEARING FINALS

C. M. Bull, Jr., of the Heights Casino Reaches the Fourth Round and Is Still Favorite for the National Amateur Title

NEW YORK—Play continues today in the national amateur squash tennis championship tournament on the courts of the Squash Club. Good progress has been made to date as C. M. Bull, Jr., of the Brooklyn Heights Casino has already reached the fourth round through an easy victory Saturday over G. L. Catlin of the Bridgeport University Club. The latter won his match with J. W. Appel, Jr., Harvard Club, by default and requested Bull to advance the next round in order to determine whether it would be necessary for the Bridgeport player to make another trip to the city. The Brooklyn player outclassed his opponent in the first game, 15—3, but in the second game he allowed Catlin to run the score to 13-all, when five aces were set. Bull ran out the game with little effort.

Sanford Stoddard, a clubmate of Catlin's, was eliminated in the second round by J. Taylor, Princeton Club. The match was one of the best contests of the tournament, and required three hard-fought games to reach a decision.

M. L. Cornell of Columbia Club qualified for the third round by defeating F. B. Hague of the Montclair A. C. in straight games, and L. Dupont Irving of the Harvard Club scored his second victory in the tournament when he won from J. H. Williams, the Heights Casino star. The latter was expected to give Irving a hard game, but was not able to reach the speedy returns of his opponent.

P. Sanger, Harvard Club, did not put in an appearance, and was defaulted to W. H. Vanderpoel, Squash Club.

Thirty-four players started for the championship Saturday and it was the biggest competition held so far. The best match of the day was between E. Dupont Irving of the Harvard Club and J. O. Low of the Heights Casino. The former was the winner after three fast games. The summary:

FIRST ROUND

F. Kidde, Montclair A. C., bear H. D. Bulkley, Columbia Club, 15—12, 18—16.

L. Dupont Irving, Harvard Club, beat G. E. Parks, Princeton Club, 18—16, 15—4.

SECOND ROUND

R. Goepel, Heights Casino, beat J. Walker, Yale University, 15—17, 15—5, 15—8.

E. Dupont Irving, Harvard Club, beat J. O. Low, Heights Casino, 11—15, 15—9, 15—11.

C. M. Bull, Jr., Heights Casino, beat E. W. Putnam, Columbia Club, 15—8, 15—8.

F. B. Cooley, Yale, beat R. S. Crocker, Princeton Club, by default.

H. W. Hack, Harvard Club, beat W. T. Mills, Montclair A. C., 15—6, 15—12.

J. V. Onatavia, Jr., Harvard Club, beat J. H. Williams, Heights Casino, 15—2, 15—9.

A. W. Riley, Princeton Club, beat H. S. Satterlee, Harvard Club, 15—4, 15—5.

F. S. Keller, Columbia Club, defeated Hamilton Hadden, Harvard Club, 15—4, 15—6.

J. Taylor, Princeton Club, defeated Sanford Stoddard, Bridgeport University Club, 15—7, 12—15, 15—10.

G. L. Catlin, Bridgeport University Club, defeated J. W. Appel, Jr., Harvard Club, by default.

M. L. Cornell, Columbia Club, defeated F. B. Hague, Montclair A. C., 15—10, 15—8.

W. H. Vanderpool, Squash Club, defeated P. Sanger Harvard Club, by default.

L. Du Pont Irving, Harvard Club, defeated J. H. Williams, Heights Casino, 15—4, 15—8.

THIRD ROUND

Charles M. Bull, Jr., Heights Casino, defeated G. L. Catlin, Bridgeport University Club, 15—3, 18—13.

W. & J. FOOTBALL SCHEDULE GIVEN

WASHINGTON, Pa.—The Washington & Jefferson University football schedule for next fall has been announced here as follows:

Sept. 25, Geneva at Washington.
Oct. 2, West Virginia University at Morgantown, W. Va.; 9, Lafayette at Washington; 16, Westminster at Washington; 23, Yale at New Haven; 30, Muskingum at Washington.
Nov. 6, University of Pittsburgh at Pittsburgh; 13, West Virginia Wesleyan at Clarksburg; 20, Bethany at Washington; 25, Lehigh at Washington.

BOSTON IS AFTER DARTMOUTH STAR

HANOVER, N. H.—Fred Mitchell, Boston National scout, has been in Hanover for two days trying to sign Fletcher Low, the Dartmouth College baseball captain who was recently ruled ineligible because of playing with a semi-professional nine last summer.

Low will not consider any contract until he has made certain that he is permanently barred from college baseball. He has petitioned the athletic council to reconsider its action.

REPLAY TIES IN COMPETITION FOR FOOTBALL CUP

Millwall and Bolton Wanderers Still Tie After Overtime Game — Newcastle United Wins

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—Three ties, in the second round of English football cup tie competition were replayed Saturday, but after an extra half hour's play the Millwall vs. Bolton Wanderers match was left a draw at 2 goals all. Newcastle United beat Swansea Town on the latter's ground by 2 goals to 0 and Birmingham, playing at home, beat Brighton and Hove Albion 3 goals to 0.

In league football Manchester City were beaten at home by the Blackburn Rovers at 3 goals to 1 and lost the leadership of the first division, Oldham Athletic who drew at 2 goals all with Sheffield Wednesday going into first place. Sheffield Wednesday are now third. Everton fourth on table were beaten by Liverpool 3 goals to 1, while Chelsea beat Aston Villa 3 goals to 1.

In the second division of the league play Derby County beat Hull City 4 goals to 1, Arsenal beat Leeds City 2 goals to 0, while Huddersfield Town were again beaten, Glossop winning 1 goal to 0 on Huddersfield's ground. Glossop are the second lowest team in the league, this being only their fourth victory this season.

The leading teams in this second division are Derby County, Arsenal, Birmingham and Huddersfield Town in the order named.

In the Southern league Crystal Palace defeated the league leaders, Reading, 4 goals to 1, but the latter are still at the head of the table. Westham United, who are second, beat Southend 3 goals to 1, while Cardiff City, who are third, defeated Exeter City 1 goal to 0. Millwall, owing to preoccupation with cup tie matches, have, for the moment dropped to seventh place.

COLLINS NAMED AS DELEGATE TO SOCCER COUNCIL

At the meeting of State Soccer Association executives at the Charlestown club's rooms yesterday, George Collins, secretary of the association, was chosen to represent the association at the meeting of the council of the United States Football Association Saturday at New York. The resignation of Dr. Manning from the presidency will be one of the many important matters to be considered.

The Brockton club objected to R. McLay, the referee appointed to officiate at its game with Manchester Light Blues in the state cup series when play is resumed, but the committee would not sustain the objection and found the referee to be competent to handle the game.

The Moses Marshall cup competition people applied for permission to play their annual cup series, and it was granted providing they conformed with the rules of the state body. Treasurer Stott was granted three months leave of absence. He is going to England. E. J. Anderson, Andover, will assume his office in his absence.

CLEVELAND HAS FINE SCORE IN RIFLE LEAGUE

WASHINGTON—With the splendid score of 998 out of a possible 1000, Cleveland leads the Inter-Club Rifle Shooting Championship League, according to results of the seventh match, made public. The scores:

Class A—Cleveland, 998, vs. Kings Mills, O., 994; Stillwater, Minn., 968, vs. Boston, 948; Bucyrus, O., 982, vs. Adrian, Mich., 951; Dickinson, N. D., 978, vs. Manchester, N. H., 977; Bridgeport, Conn., 966, vs. Birmingham, 958; Warren, Pa., 986, vs. District of Columbia, 986.

Class B— St. Louis, 979, vs. Madison, Wis., 958; Louisville (Swiss), 951, vs. Hopkins, Minn., 933; Milwaukee, 964, vs. Tacoma, 938; Youngstown, O., 973, vs. Marion, O., 968; Bangor, Me., 978, vs. Indianapolis, 924; Des Moines, 970, vs. Watertown, N. Y., 964.

Class C—Buffalo, 972, vs. Corina, 939; Kane, Pa., 956, vs. Albion, Ind., 945; Detroit, 954, vs. Salt Lake, 950; Ogden, Utah, 963, vs. Tucson, Ari., 954; New Haven, 977, vs. Louisville (rifle), 944; Watertown, S. D., 978, vs. Payette, Ida., 936.

ALBERTANS URGE PUBLIC WORK

OTTAWA, Ont.—A delegation from southern Alberta was here recently to prevail upon the government to go on with the Lethbridge irrigation project and other public works, so as to relieve unemployment in that province, says a special to the Toronto Mail and Empire.

NEW TECH FIELD IS SELECTED FOR BIG TRACK MEET

N. E. Intercollegiate A. A. Championships Will Be Held There on May 21 and 22

Followers of the New England Intercollegiate Athletic Association are looking forward to a most successful track and field championship meet this summer following the selection at the annual meeting Saturday of the new Massachusetts Institute of Technology field as the place for holding the games. The dates set are May 21 and 22 with the preliminaries the first day and the finals the second.

The following officers were elected: E. J. Graves, Dartmouth, president; D. B. Webster, Technology, vice-president; L. E. Philbrook, Maine, secretary; F. E. Starrett, Brown, treasurer.

Several changes in regard to cross-country runs held by the association were made, the most important being the adoption of the rule to disqualify any contestant who receives aid from a non-contestant in any way, shape or manner.

Any member of the association not represented at least once in two consecutive years, either by actual competition at the annual field meeting by not less than three men or at the annual cross-country run by not less than five men, shall forfeit membership.

Relay races rules were adopted governing both the use of the baton and the touch-off method, and it was voted that either method may be employed by the competing teams. It was voted to hold the annual convention in Boston, May 21, instead of in February as heretofore.

President Graves announced the executive committee as follows: E. J. Graves, Dartmouth; P. A. Warren, Maine; F. E. Starrett, Brown; H. B. Emerson, Williams; D. B. Webster, Technology; A. R. Willard, Colby. Middlebury College was admitted to the association and will compete at the meet to be held in May.

ARCHERY NOTES

By EDWARD B. WESTON

Often archers do not care to read ancient history, even when it deals with their favorite sport. But a little looking backward will do no harm.

The readers can skip the following if they wish. These scores were made in 1879, before the first tournament of the National Association was held, and printed in a Chicago paper. That the scores were no higher can, in part, be attributed to the fact that none of the archers had been shooting more than one or two years.

The match was shot by the Highland Park Archers and the Chicago Archery Club on the range of the latter at the foot of Huron street, then a sandy lot. American round:

HIGHLAND PARK

	Hits	Score
F. P. Hall	77	383
W. B. D. Gray	78	368
O. W. Kyle	63	309
E. B. Weston	88	276
Total	276	1,336

CHICAGO

Mr. Walton	66	300
A. G. Spalding	62	298
W. C. Larned	65	273
W. L. Shepard	54	214
Total	249	1,085

A short time later a return match was shot in Highland Park, with the following result:

CHICAGO

J. S. Collins	61	281
J. C. Haines	45	233
S. E. Egan	51	225
A. G. Spalding	51	219
Total	208	958

HIGHLAND PARK

H. C. Carver	71	323
W. M. Goodridge	39	179
C. G. Hammond	41	161
F. P. Hall	37	153
Total	188	816

Few of these archers are known to the present generation. A. G. Spalding, head of the great sporting goods house of A. G. Spalding & Bros. is living in Point Loma, Cal.; W. M. Goodridge makes his home in Los Angeles; Mr. Egan we believe lives in New York; Rev. W. B. D. Gray now lives in Cheyenne, Wyoming, and took part in the tournament at Boston in 1912, having hurried from Europe to be there. His son Burton P. Gray, attorney, has been president of the National Association, and resides in Newton Center, Mass.

Dr. Weston still lives in Chicago. His son, E. H. Weston, lives in Tropico, Cal. He has been a vice-president of National Association and is a good archer.

Mr. Spalding, Mr. Goodridge, Rev. Mr. Gray, Mr. Egan, and Dr. Weston shot in the first tournament, 36 years ago.

HARVARD TO MEET BROOKLINE CLUB

Harvard will meet the Brookline Swimming Club tomorrow night in a dual meet at the Brookline public baths in the first meet the Brookline club has held in the tank since 1909. In March of that year the Harvard-Yale dual meet was held in Brookline, and since that time the tank has not been used for swimming meets.

At a recent meeting the officials in charge of the gymnasium and baths granted permission to use the tank for dual meets, and it is expected that the one between the Brookline swimmers and the Crimson will attract a large crowd.

HAUGEN WINS SKI TITLE

DULUTH, Minn.—Lars Haugen of Chippewa Falls won the national ski jumpers' tournament for professionals here yesterday, scoring 276 2-3 points.

TWO GAMES WILL BE PLAYED THIS WEEK IN A. H. L.

St. Nicholas Skating Club Meets Crescent Athletic Club on Wednesday—Athletic Association Faces Hockey Club

AMATEUR HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P C
Boston A. A.	3	0	1.000
St. Nicholas	3	1	.750
Crescent A. C.	2	2	.500
Irish-American A. C.	1	3	.250
Hockey Club	0	3	.000

NEW YORK—Two games are scheduled for this week in the annual championship tournament of the Amateur Hockey League and both are to be played at the St. Nicholas rink, this city. The first one is Wednesday night when the St. Nicholas Skating Club meets the Crescent Athletic Club and the other is Saturday when the Boston Athletic Association makes its second appearance in this city and meets the Hockey Club seven.

Much interest is being taken in the first game as second place is directly involved. St. Nicholas and Crescent met Jan. 7 in their first game of the series and St. Nicholas won by a score of 5 to 2. So far the Boston seven is the only one that has been able to win from St. Nicholas and it is expected that they will win from the Half Moon organization next Wednesday and thus secure a good hold on second place in the standing. Should the Crescents win it will put the two teams in a tie for second.

The Boston A. A.-Hockey Club game Saturday night is expected to be an easy one for the Unicorn seven. Hockey Club has not yet succeeded in winning a game in the series and it is hardly expected that they will start in on the present leaders. Coach Winsor will probably use Hicks at rover as was the case in the game with the Crescents, Jan. 23.

H. A. H. Baker of the St. Nicholas seven made good use of the game his team played last week to increase his lead in the individual scoring honors. The former Princeton star has now secured no less than 10 goals in the four games he has played and as the nearest player to him has only scored 4, the prospects of the star rover being caught this winter are not very bright.

No less than six players are tied for second place with 4 goals each. They are Crovat and Hallock of the Crescents; Hicks and Hutchinson of the B. A. A., and Klemer and McGrath of the Irish-American A. C. The full list follows:

	Goals
Baker, St. Nicholas S. C.	10
Crovat, Crescent A. C.	4
Hallock, Crescent A. C.	4
Hicks, Boston A. A.	4
Hutchinson, Boston A. A.	4
Klemer, Irish-American A. C.	4
McGrath, Irish-American A. C.	4
Clifford, Boston A. A.	3
Smart, Boston A. A.	3
Brown, St. Nicholas S. C.	2
MacDonald, Hockey Club of New York	2
Cox, St. Nicholas S. C.	2
Ellis, Irish-American A. C.	2
Abrahams, Irish-American A. C.	1
Campbell, Crescent A. C.	1
Cree, Irish-American A. C.	1
Hopkins, Boston A. A.	1
Martin, Crescent A. C.	1
McCarthy, Irish-American A. C.	1
Osgood, Boston A. A.	1
Shirriff, Crescent A. C.	1
Smith, Hockey Club of New York	1
Young, Hockey Club of New York	1

DATES ARE GIVEN FOR CHALLENGE SOCCER MATCHES

NEW YORK—Definite dates have been agreed upon in all cases between the clubs of the United States Football Association which have earned their places in the third round of the National Challenge Cup tie competition, according to T. W. Cahill, secretary of the association, who gave out the official list yesterday. The first of these great games will be at Tacony, Pa., and Homestead, Pa., on Feb. 13.

The players of this immediate district will have the opportunity given them of witnessing National Cup tie games on Feb. 21, when there will be three games at Manhattan field, Marquette oval, and Harrison oval, respectively. The complete list of dates, with pairings and referees, follows:

Feb. 13, Victor F. C. vs. Bethlehem F. C. at Tacony, Pa.; referee, Walders; and Homestead F. C. vs. Cleveland Thistles at Homestead, Pa.; referee, Davidson. 20, Ansonia F. C. vs. J. and P. Coats F. C. at Ansonia; referee, Creighton; and New Bedford F. C. vs. Fore River F. C. at New Bedford, Mass.; referee, Taylor. 21, Packard F. C. vs. Pullman F. C. at Detroit; referee, Stark; West Hudsons vs. Scottish Americans at Harison Oval; referee, Burnside; Brooklyn Celtics vs. Paterson Rangers at Marquette Oval; referee, Caldicott; and Bronx United vs. German F. C. at Manhattan field; referee, Creighton.

KANSAS CLUB TO BE TRANSFERRED TO EASTERN CITY

NEW YORK—P. T. Powers, former president of the Eastern league, now the International league, announced yesterday that he had acquired the franchise of the Kansas City Federal league club and would transfer it either to New York or Newark, N. J.

At his home in Jersey City Powers declared that he and several other men, whose names he would not give for the present, had purchased the Kansas City club. He asserted that no decision as to where the club is to be shifted would be announced for at least three or four days.

ATHLETIC NOTES

Annapolis academy defeated Dartmouth College at basketball Saturday, 40 to 12.

The Yale varsity hockey team defeated McGill University at New Haven Saturday 7 goals to 3.

The Colgate College basketball team defeated Williams College Saturday at Williamstown, 24 points to 16.

The West Point academy basketball team defeated the University of Pittsburgh Saturday 25 points to 18.

The Annapolis academy fencing team defeated the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Saturday, 9 bouts to 0.

The Rochester University basketball team defeated the College of the City of New York Saturday, 26 points to 6.

The University of Pennsylvania wrestling team defeated Lafayette College Saturday by a score of 34 points to 0.

The Yale University basketball team defeated Manhattan College at New Haven Saturday, 43 points to 26.

The Phillips Andover Academy swimming team defeated Worcester Academy at Worcester Saturday, 38 points to 24.

The Arena Hockey Club of Boston defeated the Laval University hockey seven Saturday in the Boston Arena, 5 goals to 0.

The Wesleyan University basketball team defeated Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Middletown, Conn., Saturday, 46 points to 11.

Cornell University won its intercollegiate championship basketball game from the University of Pennsylvania at Ithaca, Saturday, 20 points to 15.

P. V. Carter of Nassau won the chief prize in the annual St. Valentine's golf tournament at Pinehurst, N. C., Saturday by defeating G. W. White in the final round 1 up.

The New York A. C., won the Manrique fencing trophy at foils Saturday by defeating Columbia University 5 to 0 and the Fencers Club of New York 5 bouts to 3.

C. D. Reidpath, the former Syracuse Olympic champion, has been appointed official handicapper and commissioner for the western New York district of the A. A. U.

The Lehigh University wrestling team defeated the Columbia University Saturday 26 points to 5. Captain Pendleton was the only wrestler to win a bout for Columbia.

William Ganley, professional at the Union Boat Club, defeated John Reynolds, professional at the Boston A. A., Saturday in a squash racquet match, 15—12, 15—9, 5—15, 18—15, 15—8.

PICKUPS

It certainly looks as if Newark were going to have Federal league baseball this summer.

The Southern league will hold its annual spring meeting at Little Rock, Ark., Feb. 20.

Pitcher Thomas Hughes of the Boston Nationals is to coach the Georgia Military College this spring.

The Federal league is reported as trying to sign Byrne, third baseman of the Philadelphia Nationals.

There is a movement under way at Springfield, Ill., to place a team in the "Three I" league this summer.

The reelection of A. G. Herrmann as chairman of the national commission is a well merited reward for faithful service.

The Providence Internationals are to train at Hot Springs this spring, arriving there a week later than the Boston Americans.

Capt. C. L. Wanamaker is the only veteran of two years' standing who will be eligible for this spring's Dartmouth varsity nine.

Arthur Bues, recruit third baseman tried out by the Chicago Nationals last summer, has been sent back to the Jersey City team.

G. H. White, the former Chicago American pitcher who pitched in the Pacific Coast league last summer, is to try for first base this spring.

By signing C. P. Farrell, the New York Americans have secured a splendid man to coach the pitching staff. Farrell was a great catcher in his day and knows how to teach young pitchers the fine points of the game.

K. L. Nash, the former Brown University baseball captain who played with the St. Louis Nationals last summer, has notified that club that he will be unable to join the team until June. He is a member of the Massachusetts state Legislature.

Secretary Hermann Nickerson of the Boston Nationals leaves Boston for New York tonight to attend the meeting of the National league tomorrow. Should the schedule be adopted Tuesday, Mr. Nickerson expects to be back in Boston Wednesday morning.

TWO SCHOOLBOY INDOOR MEETS DOWN FOR FEB. 20

Huntington Private School and Greater Boston Interscholastics at Boston Y. M. C. A. Gym

Two indoor track and field meets of special interest to schoolboys of Greater Boston are to be held Feb. 20 under the auspices of the Boston Young Men's Christian Association in their gymnasium at 316 Huntington avenue.

The meets are the Huntington private school games and the Greater Boston interscholastic meet open to public school athletes. The events open to private schools will be: 50-yd. dash, 300-yd. dash, 600-yd. run, 1000-yd. run, high jump, 12-lb shot put, 45-yd high hurdles and 1-mile run.

Events open to public schools will be: 50-yd. dash, 300-yd. dash, 600-yd. run, 1000-yd. run, high jump, 12-lb. shot put.

Gold, silver and bronze medals will be given for those securing first, second and third places in each regular event. A bronze medal for each member of the winning relay teams.

Two trophies will be awarded the private schools. A silver loving cup to the school scoring the greatest number of points, to hold for one year. This becomes the property of the school that wins the meet three times; a silk banner to the school that wins the meet.

A silk banner will be awarded to the public team scoring the largest number of points.

Entries close Saturday, Feb. 13, 1915.

COMMISSION TO ACT ON MATTERS AFTER DECISION

CINCINNATI—Many baseball matters of importance are to be taken up and decided by the national commission after Judge K. M. Landis has rendered his decision in the Federal league suit. These questions were to have come up at the annual meeting of the commission which was held here Saturday, but after organizing it was decided to postpone them.

A. G. Herrmann, president of the Cincinnati Nationals, is again chairman of the commission, with J. E. Bruce as secretary. There was no opposition to the election of these men despite the rumors of a couple of weeks ago that Mr. Herrmann was to receive opposition.

After organizing the commission considered the plan of lifting the draft of class AA leagues, but decided that this was a matter of two much importance to the leagues and players to be acted upon at the time and so postponed it till later. The chances seem to favor no change being made.

A few minor cases were decided on by the commission before adjourning to a future date.

STARS TO MEET IN COURT TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

NEW YORK—A match for the court tennis professional championship of America, has been arranged between W. A. Kinsella of the Squash Club, and John White of the New York Racquet and Tennis Club. The match will be played Feb. 20 and will be the best of six five-game sets, with the deciding set if necessary deuce and vantage.

The European war is responsible for the absence of international court tennis fixtures this winter, and to fill this vacancy it was decided that game had reached a sufficient degree of expertness among the young professionals to warrant arranging a match for the championship of America. Two players stood out prominently from all others. These were Kinsella and White. The other professionals have not reached the degree of excellence that marks the court work of the contenders for the title. The result was that through George Standing the match was arranged, and outside that between Jay Gould and G. H. Covey, the British champion for the open title, it will be the most important ever played in America.

Kinsella accompanied Joshua Crane, the Boston amateur, to England last year, when the latter made an effort to capture the British amateur title. During the trip Kinsella played a number of matches, losing but one, in which he conceded overwhelming odds to his opponents.

FOOTBALL RULES NOW IN HANDS OF CODE COMMITTEE

Few Changes Are Made by the Intercollegiate Authorities, Most Important Being in Regard to the Forward Pass

NEW YORK—With the few changes voted at the meeting of the intercollegiate football rules committee here Saturday now in the hands of the code committee, all that now remains to make them effective is the editing which is expected to be accomplished in a short time. That the game will be little different from last fall so far as the spectators are concerned is pleasing to the many followers of this sport.

Only one change that may be called radical was decided upon and that relates to the forward pass. Last year when an attacking team had the ball near its opponent's goal line and could not make the necessary distance, a forward pass was thrown out of bounds. If this was successful, the ball went to the defending team at the point where the ball crossed the boundary line. Under the new rule it will go to the defense at the point where it was last put in play.

The committee also voted to recommend that the players be numbered; but this was left to the discretion of the colleges. That many will adopt this system now that it has the recommendation of the rules committee is the opinion of the committee.

Last year it was left to the two teams competing to decide whether there should be a field judge, this was changed so that such an official is now required, bringing the number of officials up to four. It was also voted that substitutes should not be sent into the game with instructions from the coaches, but no penalty has been provided, the committee deciding that this should be a rule that the teams should respect without penalty.

Two or three new penalties have been provided for. One is a 15-yard one for running into a fullback when he is punting; another is one of 15 yards for unsportsmanlike conduct should the act not warrant disqualification as last year; another of 15 yards is provided for striking a player above the knees after a tackle has been missed.

The committee also voted that no resubstitution of players would be permitted except at the beginning of each period.

DARTMOUTH AND YALE SEVENS TO MEET AT HOCKEY

Game Which Is Played at New Haven Tonight an Important One in Intercollegiate Circles

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Followers of intercollegiate hockey are looking forward to the Yale-Dartmouth game which is to be played on the local rink tonight with much interest as it will play a very important part in deciding the intecollegiate championship in this sport for this winter. Should Dartmouth win, the Hanover university will be generally credited with the title, and should the Green lose, Harvard and Yale will still have a claim to the honors.

Dartmouth played Harvard in the Boston Arena Jan. 20 and won by a score of 4 to 2. While the game was not the best ever seen in the Arena, Dartmouth easily outplayed the Crimson and deserved the victory. The representatives of the Green have yet to be defeated and if Yale does not do it this evening, Dartmouth will go through a most successful season. In Wanamaker, Dartmouth has one of the best college forwards playing the game this year and in Donahue the Green also has the best college goal.

Yale expects to give Dartmouth a great battle tonight and the Blue is looking forward to a victory. Captain Sweeney's players have already defeated Princeton and while they have lost to Harvard, they feel that the next time they meet the Crimson they will reverse the decision. Should Yale win tonight, the college title will lie between Yale and Harvard.

BOSTON A.A. INDOOR CHAMPIONS FOR 1915

40-yard dash—David Politzer, Sheridan A. C.	4⅘s.
45-yard hurdles—J. J. Eller, Irish-American A. C. of N. Y.	6s.
600-yard run—H. W. Minot, Harvard A. A.	1m. 16⅘s.
1000-yard run—J. T. Higgins, Holy Cross College	2m. 19⅘s.
1-mile run—J. D. Hutchinson, Boston A. A.	4m. 28⅘s.
3-mile run—H. E. Weeks, Irish-American A. A. of Boston	14m. 56⅘s.
Hunter-mile—M. Devanney, New York	4m. 24⅘s.
Running high jump—J. O. Johnstone, Harvard A. C.	6ft. 2in.
Three standing broad jumps—Platt Adams, New York A. C.	34ft. 8¼in.
16-pound shot put—R. A. Shepard, Irish-American A. A. of Boston	46ft. 5½in.
3120-yard Relay Races	
Harvard University (Yale University)	7m. 2⅘s.
Dartmouth College, (University of Pennsylvania)	7m. 10⅘s.
Boston A. A. (Irish-American A. C. of N. Y.)	7m. 5⅘s.
1560-yard Relay Races	
Harvard University (Cornell University)	3m. 5⅘s.
Boston A. A. (New York A. C.)	*3m. 2⅘s.
Yale 1918 (Harvard 1918)	3m. 11⅘s.
Holy Cross College (Boston College)	3m. 7⅘s.
Massachusetts Institute of Technology (Dartmouth College)	3m. 8⅘s.
Brown University (Williams College)	3m. 10⅘s.
Syracuse University (Columbia University)	3m. 12⅘s.
Worcester P. I. (Massachusetts A. C.)	3m. 12⅘s.
Bowdoin College (Bates, Colby and University of Maine)	3m. 13⅘s.
Holy Cross 1918 (Dartmouth College 1918)	3m. 15⅘s.
University of Vermont (Tufts College)	3m. 15⅘s.
Phillips Andover Academy (Phillips Exeter Academy)	3m. 17⅘s.
Rhode Island State (New Hampshire State)	3m. 17⅘s.

*New Record.

DARTMOUTH TRACK MEN TO START IN TRAINING TODAY

HANOVER, N. H.—Candidates for the Dartmouth College varsity and freshman track teams will report to Coach H. L. Hillman this afternoon to start training for the annual series of four handicap indoor meets which are to be held in the alumni gymnasium next month.

This winter the events have been grouped into a number of classes and three cups will be awarded the highest individual point scorers in each class. The prizes are: For distances up to and including 440 yards, presented by E. J. Eddy '01, of Portland, Me.; middle and long distances—all events over 440 yards presented by R. W. Smith '01, of Leominster; hurdles, presented by J. S. Smith '01, of Boston; weight events, presented by E. T. Warren '01, of Boston; jumping events, presented by E. T. Brown '13, of Salem; and novice prizes, presented by R. L. Steinert '12, of Boston.

The A. L. Livermore '88 interfraternity relay championship placque will be competed for again. The fraternity winning it the most number of times in 10 years will take permanent possession. Delta Kappa Epilson and Kappa Kappa Kappa have each won a leg on the trophy.

THE HOME FORUM

THE MIND OF CHRIST

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PAUL writing to the Philippians urges them to "Let this mind be in you, which was also in Christ Jesus." If he were among us today he would call upon men in every land to do likewise. His invitation was exactly the same as that extended by Jesus the Christ to every one who came within the range of his teaching. The "great physician" did not beseech men to come to him to do him personal homage—that would have been a request for mere flattery—but to come to him that they might learn what he had to tell them about God, about reality, including their own true selfhood. Every teacher who has taught any phase of truth has done the same, has striven to lead mankind to the appreciation of the true consciousness. Today Christian Science not only makes a similar demand, but by its clear declarations of truth it indicates how the demand can be made practicable. It shows as never before what the Mind of Christ is, and how in proportion as the false mortal sense disappears, the Mind of Christ is understood and the power which attends its presence demonstrated.

Now the Mind of Christ is simply the consciousness which knows the truth about God and man and the universe. It is true mentality as opposed to a false sense of existence. It is the absolute spiritual understanding which recognizes God as infinite Mind, Spirit or Soul, Truth, Life and Love. Mrs. Eddy thus defines "Christ" in the Glossary of Science and Health: "CHRIST. The divine manifestation of God, which comes to the flesh to destroy incarnate error." (Page 583.) The Christ is not a person but a divine consciousness. It was possessed by Jesus in extraordinary measure; and it empowered him to do all manner of wonderful things, to over-rule all kinds of phenomena associated with "material law," to heal the sick, to raise the dead, to walk on the sea in storm and calm, and to free men from sin and sorrow. The Mind of Christ is every man's true consciousness, as it was his.

Christian Science has shown that this Mind is not opposed in reality by any other consciousness. It is supreme and without a rival. But mortals are continually battling with what to them seems to be quite a different consciousness, the "carnal" mind, the mind of the flesh, "mortal mind," as Mrs. Eddy puts it. This false sense of things pretends to be ever at war with the spiritual sense of being, and seems sometimes indeed as if it were the stronger of the two. It is sin; it is the generator of disease and it ultimates in the belief that life can be destroyed.

It has been the privilege of Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer of Christian Science, to prove to the world that the Mind which was in Christ Jesus destroys the mortal mind beliefs that afflict the race; and this she has done by her clear perception of the nature of God. In the text-book of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (page 259), she writes: "The Christ-like understanding of scientific being and divine healing includes a perfect Principle and idea,—perfect God and perfect man,—as the basis of thought and demonstration." She discovered that God was the perfect Principle sustaining all reality, the perfect intelligence manifesting Himself in a universe of perfect ideas. From this position there is no resiling in Christian Science. And the more clearly it is perceived, the stronger becomes the individual consciousness in all that pertains to goodness. It bears "the fruit of the Spirit."

Paul wrote to the Galatians: "The fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace, longsuffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance." If one considers each of these Christian virtues, one finds that its growth is proportional to the elimination of the "carnal mind" by the Mind which the Master reflected. As we give place and power to the divine Principle, realize its omnipresence, no other result can follow than that stated by the Apostle to the Gentiles. When the Mind which was also in Christ Jesus is understood, loving-kindness is no effort and gentleness characterizes every thought and action, joy pervades the heart and peace settles over us, indescribable in its serenity; humility reigns as the mightiest power we ever permitted to have rule over us. The Mind of Christ manifests itself in goodness. It was discerned by Jesus in little children, and, amongst others in the repentant Peter, the beloved John, and Matthew the tax-gatherer, as well as in the gentle Mary who gifted Jesus to the world. It is as comprehensive, as many-sided, as God Himself. Here then we find the reason for that charity which forgives "until seventy times seven." Where mortal mind sees only evil, the Mind of Christ knows man "in the image and likeness of God." This Mind denies the reality and power of evil, because it knows that God is infinite good. Its gaze is not focused on aught but Spirit and Spirit's perfect creation; and riveted thereupon it cannot discern matter.

The world is presented with a revelation of God, the like of which never has fallen to it since the time of Jesus. It would truly be impossible to compute what it owes to the Ten Commandments or to any one of the spiritual discoveries which the Bible holds in its pages; but supplementing all these, illuminating all these, transfiguring every one of them, Christian Science clears away every obstacle to a man's scientific understanding of the Mind of Christ and every stumbling-block to his subsequent eternal progress.

The Mind of Christ is always "in heaven," always with the Father, ever at-one with Him. It cannot know sin, or disease, or accident. It can only know health because it is the reflection of Life. Mrs. Eddy, speaking of it as the mediator between God and man, writes on page 332 of Science and Health: "Christ is the true idea voicing good, the divine message from God to men speaking to the human consciousness." This true idea is always complete in itself, having no relation whatever to material sense, a direct manifestation of God, of the one Mind.

It is the Mind of Christ that heals the sick. The Mind of Christ is the consciousness which dispels the darkness of all inharmony; and, establishing itself, destroys mortality and establishes immortality.

"Stripper" at Work on a Wheat Farm, Pinnaroo, South Australia

Farming is one of the most expansive activities in South Australia. More, especially the southern section of this state—which now includes Northern Territory—is adapted to wheat production. In the foreign market, the grain, ripened under almost ideal conditions, brings always a high price, for its milling qualities and its product of fine white flour are now widely known.

The period requisite for raising the crop and ripening the grain averages six to seven months. The fertility of the soil, selected in lightly-timbered districts, added to favorable conditions, reduces the cost of production remarkably in comparison with many other countries. With the advance of modern methods and dry farming, the area utilized for grain and fruit farming is rapidly extending. Through the careful study of wheat-growing on the experimental farms, South Australia is producing improved varieties of grain specially adapted to its territory.

The stripper, which denudes the wheat straw of its golden head, is fast being superseded by the complete harvester. This machine strips, winnows and bags the grain. The straw is then burned off, fed off, or turned under, as most expedient.

The Pinnaroo wheat lands adjoin the western Victorian border, lying in the southeastern portion of South Australia. Formerly crown lands, this farming area of 1,500,000 acres was thrown open to the settler some 11 years ago for purchase or perpetual lease.

In 1913, South Australia had a wheat-growing area of over 2,200,000 acres, of which the average yield in natural soil is reported at nine and a half bushels per acre. The state agricultural bureau has done much to extend the usefulness of the experimental farms, to educate and aid farmers, and to improve and specialize the grain.

THE TILE CLUB

"The gate gave directly off the pavement of West Tenth street, in the heart of New York's old artistic quarter," says Louis Baury, in his sketch of the Tile Club, originally published in the Bookman. "It crouched down inconspicuously amid that quaint line of houses whose facades are 'a perfect luxury of curly iron railings, wriggling up the front steps, masking the areas, and loading the balconies with spiky black flowers,' while its diffidence was further accentuated by the modest number 58½ which it bore. On Wednesday evening, three decades ago, this gate would swing back in answer to a peculiar ring and admit the applicant down a brief flight of stone steps into a mysteriously black subterranean passage, through which he would grope his way cautiously, keeping close to the clammy walls to avoid little pools that the dripping ceiling formed. Then suddenly he would be tumbled down a second flight of steps into a tiny, geranium-jeweled garden. Recovering from the abruptness of his entry, he would spring up a wooden staircase on the far side, where the ascent was rendered less perilous by the illumination of a single rusted lantern which had done duty for periwigged travelers in posting days. A moment later and he would be doffing his coat in a vast, low-ceilinged room, while a chorus of four or five jovial voices bid him welcome."

Mr. Baury tells how the club came into existence, when "a little group of artists" were gathered in Napoleon Sarony's study at the time when "the influences of William Morris and Alma-Tadema were just arousing people on this side of the Atlantic to an intelligent interest in interior decorating," and Vedder remarked: "As a decorative asset, there's nothing to compare with the tile in the way it tells on all its surroundings."

"All right," exclaimed one of the group—history has withheld his identity, "why can't we form a club and work out ideas and effects on tiles? It would do us a lot of good and might incidentally help the country out of its slough of decorative despond."

Hence the Tile Club, which was always an informal gathering, the only rule being that at each meeting every member should draw, paint or model a tile.

"From the beginning the Tilers withdrew unto themselves. Not once did they fling their doors wide to the public or strive to attract attention by giving exhibitions or becoming embroiled in artistic discussions. At meetings even the names by which members were known to the marts were abandoned as stilted and out of character." Men ceased to be Mr. This or That and became instead the Chestnut (Edwin Abbey), the Saint (Augustus Saint-Gaudens), the Pagan (Elihu Vedder), Briareus (William M. Chase), the Owl (F. Hopkinson Smith) or the Terrapin (Frederic Dielman); and in all the entertaining papers written by members of the club about its doings and journeyings these names are used exclusively.

"As an organization," Mr. Baury concludes, "the Tile Club stands unique in the annals of artistic life in America."

Tampa Robins

(Tampa, Florida, 1877.)

The robin laughed in the orange-tree:
"Ho, windy North, a fig for thee:
While breasts are red and wings are bold
And green trees wave us globes of gold,
Time's scythe shall reap but bliss for me
—Sunlight, song and the orange-tree!

"Burn, golden globes in leafy sky,
My orange-planets; crimson I
Will shine and shoot amid the spheres
(Blithe meteor that no mortal fears)
And thrid the heavenly orange-tree
With orbits bright of minstrelsy.

. . . . . .

"I'll south with the sun, and keep my clime;
My wing is king of the summer-time:
My breast to the sun his torch shall hold;
And I'll call down through the green and gold,
'Time, take thy scythe, reap bliss for me,
Bestir thee, under the orange-tree.'"

—Sidney Lanier.

The Plowman

In his book, "My Lady of the Chimney Corner," Alexander Irvine pays tribute to his Irish mother, and relates this incident to show how she sought to gird him with resolution for the tasks of the world:

"Ye'll do somthin' for me?"

"Ay, anything in th' world."

"Shut yer eyes an' stan' close t' th' table."

I obeyed. She put into each hand a smooth stick with which James had smoothed the soles of shoes.

"Jist for th' now these are the handles of a plow. Kep yer eyes shut tight. Ye've seen a man plowin' a field?"

"Ay."

"Think that ye see a long, long field. Ye're plowin' it. The other end is so far away ye can't see it. Ye see a wee bit of the furrow, jist a wee bit. Squeeze th' plow handles."

I squeezed.

She took the sticks away and gently pushed me on a stool and told me I might open my eyes.

"That's square," I said.

"Listen, dear, ye've put yer han' t' th' plow; ye must niver, niver, take it away. All through life ye'll haave them plow handles in yer han's an' ye'll be goin' down th' furrow. Ye'll crack a stone here and there, th' plow'll stick often an' things'll be out of gear, but yer in th' furrow all the time. Ye'll change horses, ye'll change clothes, ye'll change yoursel', but ye'll always be in the furrow, plowin', plowin', plowin'. Ye'r God's plowman.

"A plowman who skims th' surface of th' sod strikes no stones, dear, but it's because he isn't plowin' deep!"

Peace

When you cease to be eager for anything but the glory of God and the fulfilment of His good pleasure, your peace will be as deep as the ocean, and flow with the strength of a flood. Nothing save holding back, the portion of an undecided heart, the hesitation of a heart which fears to give too much, can disturb or limit that peace which is as boundless as God Himself.—Fenelon.

The Essence of Greatness

The essence of greatness is the perception that virtue is enough.—Emerson.

Madame Roland

Paris, August 23, 1792.

"Sir, I desired to see you because, believing that you are inspired by an ardent love of liberty and a whole hearted devotion to the public good, I thought that converse with you would be productive of the pleasure and profit derived from an exchange of views between good citizens. The more you appeared to me to disagree on an important question with men whose intelligence and integrity I admire, the more desirable it seemed to me to bring together those who, having the same aim, should agree amicably on the manner of attaining it. When sentiments are nobly inspired, when intentions are honest, when the first consideration is that of the general welfare, untouched by any personal point of view, or hidden ambition, it should be possible to agree on the means of securing that welfare. It is with sorrow that I have witnessed you pursuaded to believe that any person of enlightenment who differed from you on the subject of the war was not a good citizen. I have not committed the same injustice towards you; I know some excellent citizens who have a contrary opinion to yours, and I have not regarded you with less esteem for holding to your own views. I regretted your prejudices, and I desired, in order to have none myself, to thoroughly understand your point of view. . . . Remember, Sir, what I said to you when I last had the honour of seeing you: to support the Constitution, and cause it to be willingly obeyed must be the guiding principle of the citizen, in whatever position he may find himself. . . . This is the doctrine of the men of honour with whom I am acquainted; it is the aim of their actions and I look vainly around to find any to whom the epithet intrigues; which you employ, could be applied. . . . Pardon my seriousness, it is the outcome of the principles which I hold, of the sentiments which inspire my conduct, I can never appear anything but what I truly am.

"Signed. Roland,
"nee Philipon." (Trans.)

This letter written by Madame Roland to Robespierre was published in a collection of documents entitled, "Papiers trouves chez Robespierre." It preceded the rupture which soon after occurred between the Rolands, ardent partizans of the Gironde, and the Jacobin Club, of which Robespierre was a prominent member. The height of the Revolutionary storm was fast approaching; it found the Rolands in Paris; he, enormously aided by his wife, was filling the post of Minister of the Interior under Dumonriez. Since 1791 Madame Roland, in the little third floor in the Rue Guenegaud, had created a center for the Girondists. Here Brissot, Buzot, Danton, occasionally Robespierre, Petion, Condorcet and her husband Roland gathered. Carlyle has something to say of this period of the life of the citoyenne Roland, of her whom he names, "The brave Dame Roland, bravest of all Frenchwomen." "Envious men insinuate that the wife of Roland is Minister, and not the Husband: it is happily the worst they have to charge her with. For the rest, let whose head soever be getting giddy, it is not this brave woman's; serene and queenly hers, as she was of old in her own hired garret of the Ursulines Convent! She who has quietly shelled French-beans for her dinner; being led to that, as a young maiden, by quiet insight and computation; and knowing what that was, and what she was: such a one will also look quietly on or-moulu and veneering, not ignorant of these either." The salon in the Rue Guenegaud was soon exchanged for the Abbaye prison. The words of Lovelace, she "took her prison for an hermitage" are quoted by Austin Dobson in his appreciation of "Dame Roland." "She buried herself in her books," he says and she wrote Buzot from the Abbaye: "'I have my Thomson, Shaftesbury, an English dictionary, Plutarch, and Tacitus. I have taken to drawing again, I read the classics, and I am working at my English.' Rose sends her flowers from the Jardin des Plantes. With these she so enlivens her retreat, that the astonished gaoler declares he shall call it in future the Pavilion of Flora."

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL

In a second article on St. Paul's cathedral, the writer of Sub Rosa (S. L. H.) in the Daily News and Leader (London) gives some interesting information, which he has obtained from various correspondents. One correspondent quotes from a pamphlet that he has owned for more than 30 years entitled "The Dimensions and Curiosities of St. Paul's Cathedral, London." To begin with the writer explains that the cost of building the cathedral amounted to £1,500,000, and this was, "chiefly supported by a small and easy tax on sea coal." This old Gloucester pamphlet states that the "height within from the center of the floor to the cross is 404 feet." "I believe that if a matter of this sort could be settled by a majority of the votes," S. L. H. says, "the '404 feet' statement would 'have it,' for though there are many different measurements given, I think that the '404 feet' outnumbers any others. And the disputes go on not only in regard to the height of the cathedral, but also in regard to its other measurements.

"I will, however, leave this part of the subject," he continues, "after quoting a few instances of variations in measurements, as to which there ought not to be any difference of opinion at all, for the size of the cathedral, height, length, or breadth, is after all a matter that can be ascertained. What interests me more than that is the fact that the chains put in by Sir Christopher Wren, in order to hold together the base of the dome and the cone, are still doing their work. Hundreds of years have passed since they were placed there to encircle the huge mass of masonry, a mass that naturally wants to bulge outwards, and those chains have all this time been holding in that mass and controlling its lateral thrust. And it should be remembered that what is called the lantern, together with the ball and cross, weigh, according to the Architects and Builders Journal, about 700 tons. That load is always pressing down on the cone, and the cone has therefore always a tendency to bulge, and the chains are all the time counteracting this policy of expansion.

"Probably few of those who look at the dome of St. Paul's are really aware of the fact that the dome on which they look on the outside is not the dome up into which they gaze when they are inside the cathedral. And even fewer people are aware of the fact that the magnificent structure is held together by chains, chains embedded in melted lead. It is interesting also to know that the great cathedral is not the sort of building that Wren would have put up if he had had his way—nor is the Palace of Westminster the sort of building (entirely, that is) that Barry would have chosen to erect. I have before me a plan of Wren's original notion of what St. Paul's should be, and it is quite different from what we have standing on the top of Ludgate hill."

Meredith's Comic Muse

Commenting on George Meredith's treatment of the element of comedy in his writings, Firmin Roz, a French critic, says: "This comic muse that inspires him, is the love of truth and of life as it might be, as it is, when it is set free from the destructions brought about by our weaknesses, or passions or our errors; it is the taste for rightness and equilibrium, in contrast with which every fault puts man into a comic attitude. To know how to laugh at this attitude, that is the real wisdom, between the foolishness of the sentimentalists, or agelasts, who laugh at nothing, and those of the hypergelasts, who laugh at everything. But why laugh? Would it not be more philosophical to discuss, nobler to be indignant, more human, perhaps, to be sorry, more just, finally, to blame or to complain? Certainly not, and it is important here to understand the thought of Meredith aright, for it is closely allied with his notion of the comic spirit. Discussion is lazy, indignation is unintelligent, sorrow powerless. Laughter . . . is sensible and efficacious; it announces a turning aside, and its crack of the whip brings back into the true path. It arises from the consciousness of disproportion and it arouses it, too. It is like the immediate response of the good sense, which struck by a ray of light, returns it at once, in a glance of the eye."

The Streamlet's Rushy Banks

Linger awhile upon some bending planks
That lean against a streamlet's rushy banks,
And watch intently Nature's gentle doings:
They will be found softer than ring-doves' cooings.
How silent comes the water round that bend!
Not the minutest whisper does it send
To the o'erhanging sallows: blades of grass
Slowly across the chequer'd shadows pass.
Why, you might read two sonnets, ere they reach
To where the hurrying freshnesses aye preach
A natural sermon o'er their pebbly beds;
Where swarms of minnows show their little heads
Staying their wavy bodies 'gainst the streams,
To taste the luxury of sunny beams
Temper'd with coolness. . . .
The ripples seem right glad to reach those cresses,
And cool themselves among the em'rald tresses;
The while they cool themselves, they freshness give,
And moisture, that the bowery green may live:
So keeping up an interchange of favors,
Like good men in the truth of their behaviors.
Sometimes goldfinches one by one will drop
From low-hung branches: little space they stop.
But sip, and twitter, and their feathers sleek;
Then off at once, as in a wanton freak:
Or perhaps, to show their black and golden wings,
Pausing upon their yellow flutterings.

—John Keats.

Champlain's Quebec

Parkman tells of the beginning of Quebec, upon the arrival of Champlain, as follows: "In a few weeks a pile of wooden buildings rose on the brink of the St. Lawrence, on or near the site of the market-place of the Lower Town of Quebec. The pencil of Champlain, always regardless of proportion and perspective, has preserved its likeness. A strong wooden wall, surmounted by a gallery loopholed for musketry, enclosed three buildings, containing quarters for himself and his men, together with a court yard, from one side of which rose a tall dove-cot, like a belfry. A moat surrounded the whole, and two or three small cannon were planted on salient platforms toward the river. There was a large storehouse near at hand, and a part of the adjacent ground was laid out as a garden."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

EDITORIAL

BOSTON, MASS., MONDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1915

Responsibilities of Investors

BOTH John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and John Pierpont Morgan, when cross-examined by the federal industrial commission as to the amount of information which directors have or should have regarding details of administration of industrial or other properties which they control, either as owners or as trustees for investors, indicated their adherence to a policy of delegated responsibility, and that chiefly financial. Responsibility for deciding on the broad financial policy of such a corporation was not denied. Since profits are expected they must be procured if possible. Credit of the corporation must be protected where values are listed and its securities are bought and sold, and so on. But when it comes to knowing about the conditions of labor in the industry, the standards of living of workers and problems of manufacture and marketing, these gentlemen defer in their opinions and acts to the advice received from subordinates whom they hire. Mr. Morgan not only absolves directors from responsibilities in knowing at first hand how their businesses are administered in detail, he also doubts the need of investors questioning as to the sources of their incomes from any business; that is, the fact of a dividend received, in his opinion, implies no preceding knowledge of or assent to the way in which it has been earned.

This attitude is not like that of some of the earlier witnesses before the commission who also are men of much wealth, nor will it commend itself to a people that has steadily been educated by a series of costly experiments to demand of directors that they direct, and of investors that they have some scruples as to the sources of their income. For both investors and directors to abdicate their responsibilities and impose the duty of being both skilful administrators and just men upon hired officials called presidents or superintendents is, we believe, to put a heavier load on the latter than they should be called upon to bear.

Because a person's property is in bonds or stocks of a corporation does not, as we see it, limit his or her duties toward the property to voting in person or by proxy when officials are to be elected, or to paying taxes on the same to federal, state or city collectors. The part owner is, to the extent of his ownership, as much under obligations to have the property which yields his annual income administered lawfully as the owner of a house is in duty bound to conform to local building ordinances or to any other social restrictions imposed upon "real" property.

So with directors related as Messrs. Morgan and Rockefeller are to many huge corporations with thousands of investors, they cannot rightly be content with simply conserving their financial profits; they should, we think, know whether the industry is conforming to law intended to protect both persons and property, and whether the business is ethically as well as pecuniarily sound. Fortunately each year sees rapid increase of investors in and directors of corporations who realize these duties.

British Bankers and the Gold Reserve

THE progressive chairman, Sir Edward Holden, of that progressive institution, the London, City and Midland Bank, has fulfilled his promise or his threat of a year ago, and in the bank's recently published balance sheet there has appeared the total holding of its gold. The total is £8,000,000, and whether this be a large, moderate, or small proportion in comparison with the size of the deposits, we do not now propose to consider. The point of importance at present is the question of policy involved. Ought British bankers to publish the total of gold held by them individually, instead of mixing up this total with their balance with the Bank of England, which, of course, they look on "as good as cash"? Now, no deposit with any bank is "as good as cash," for the obvious reason that, if it were, the whole art of banking would have to come to an end. If it is not "as good as cash," argued Sir Edward Holden a year ago, in effect, "let us arrive at some understanding as to what we are going to do about gold reserves in general, and as this is such an important question, I give you warning that unless something definite is arrived at in a year's time, my board will publish the figures of its holding of gold."

Well, the war came before the bankers had finished discussing the question, and what had been a matter of theory became a matter of the most vital practical importance. In the very altered circumstances, Sir Edward might well have found excuse for not carrying out his idea. He has, however, carried it out. Will the other banks follow suit? It is doubtful. They will probably keep each other's countenance in a policy of masterly inactivity. And herein lies the difficulty. To follow Sir Edward may be to follow the better way, but many will regard this as a mere matter of opinion and will not like to seem to be forced into it. The general question of gold reserves in England, therefore, is perhaps not much forwarded by this step.

Condition of American Shoe Industry

AT A recent national convention of shoe manufacturers in the United States much fault was found with the vagaries of fashion in so far as they affected the shoe trade. The fickleness of style and the fancy for novelty were particularly pointed out as interfering with the even tenor of the business. Existing modes in footwear were referred to contemptuously as imitations of styles in millinery. People were running too much to patent and enameled leathers. What was needed, some of the speakers said, was a return to common-sense fashions. The trade would not be steady and profitable until buyers became more sane. This convention was not so recent that it was able to take in or consider the effects of the European war. It is referred to only because it serves to show that the American shoe trade was not altogether on a satisfactory basis at the close of last summer.

Since then a great deal has been heard about leather. Leather prices have been pushed up so steadily that shoe prices have been forced to follow, and high shoe prices, it has been held in some quarters, have been responsible for the great falling off in trade. The Christian Science Monitor's financial page takes a different view of the situation. It does not touch upon the vagaries of fashion as a depressing influence, but it does touch upon leather prices, and it gives serious thought to shoe prices; yet it fails to discover in the reasons commonly ascribed a satisfactory explanation of the cause of dull times in the shoe factories. The trouble, it finds, lies in the simple fact that the mass of consumers hesitate to buy what they need in the way of footwear.

Not, of course, that people are going barefoot. In the United States the percentage of the population that wear shoes habitually are shod, but as a rule they are not shod so comfortably. Many of those who maintained two or three pairs customarily have felt obliged to call out their reserves. Many who never thought of wearing shoes beyond a certain point now wear them to an uncertain point. People who formerly discarded shoes requiring half soles or patches are now regular patrons of the while-you-wait repairers. In short, there is restriction of individual shoe consumption, and restriction of individual consumption of wares of any kind in a nation of 100,000,000 population means great slackening of demand in the aggregate.

But in the shoe business, as in other lines, this can go only about so far. Shoes cannot be half-soled or patched forever. One of these days, and at the very first turn of the tide of prosperity, which cannot be long delayed, the greater part of the 100,000,000 population will be compelled to buy new shoes. This is the view the article before us takes of the shoe trade outlook, and we believe it to be the correct one. Perhaps if the people of the United States, as a rule, had less in reserve when the recent disturbance came they would have been quicker to throw off a depression that had no real cause for beginning and that has less cause for continuing. Let the factories go on with the making of shoes now so they may be ready when the rush comes. The sooner all factories resume their normal functions the sooner will the public be able to buy new shoes.

Motor Bus Gains in Favor

THE "jitney" auto-bus business, which developed on the Pacific coast and has swiftly swept eastward, by its name, its rapidity of growth and its "individualism rampant" shows characteristic national traits. Americans visiting Europe long since saw in practical operation similar transportation lines, competing with the underground railways and surface car companies; and in a few eastern cities there have been attempts to introduce the same sort of "bus" competition, but none of them have had conspicuous success. This result has seemed to be chiefly because of failure to maintain for any length of time the low fare first offered and the more flexible method of routing, pick-up and deposit of passengers which is the main asset of the system.

This "jitney" scheme has had the advantage of a distinctly home origin. At a time when both automobile dealers and owners, in not a few instances, have been keen for more income the "fad" has come to provide the one group with an opportunity to market old model machines and to show the other group a way of earning a living as busmen. From the patron's point of view, the addition of facilities of transportation about towns and cities with much more flexibility of routing and convenience of handling of passengers than any other system provides, is welcome, as paying patronage is showing. But for officials of communities who are responsible for the handling of traffic problems, and for investors in chartered transportation companies with diminishing incomes, the new situation is by no means simple or serene. For city officials or public utility commissioners with power to act in admitting or denying operation of the "jitney" carrier, the difficulty is to frame an ordinance to conserve social or community interests and at the same time not to interfere with operation of private vehicles. For investors in electric railways and for their legal representatives and the courts called upon to deal with litigation already arising from the new competition, there is the ethical problem of franchise rights formerly acquired, and often for a substantial consideration; and how far communities are under obligations to conserve and protect such rights of exclusive control of transportation when competition appears and seeks opportunity to do business.

As to whether the "jitney" motor-bus has come to stay or not, experts in such matters do not seem to agree. They are united, however, in this opinion, namely, that urban handling of passengers henceforth is to be more varied and flexible in its mechanism, whether by a local transit monopoly or under a revived competitive system. A community that has once known what it means to get across and through and round about and in and out of an urban maze of streets will hardly be content thereafter with travel on a few radial lines from an arbitrarily chosen city center.

Rural School Consolidation in Ontario

IT WOULD not be difficult to match certain conditions reported from the counties of Ontario with like conditions in many of the states to the south of the Canadian line, especially when the subject under discussion is related to the movement in recent years away from the soil and toward the town and city. Touching on a tentative plan in York county, adjoining Toronto, looking to the reduction of the cost of maintenance of the rural schools without impairment of their efficiency, by the process of consolidation, some marked changes throughout the entire province are brought to public attention. Forty years ago, it is recalled, a large proportion of the rural schools in Ontario were conducted by men; they are now nearly all in the hands of women. Then the attendance was large, and quite a percentage of the pupils were from fifteen to eighteen years of age; now the attendance is small and the pupils leave school early. Then each school was graded, because there were pupils enough to fill all the grades; now in many schools the children are so few that it is no uncommon thing to find some grades entirely unrepresented and others with only one or two pupils in each.

As we say, this picture so fittingly represents rural school conditions on this side of the line that it might be taken as intended to portray the situation in the counties of many of the states. As a matter of fact, there has been, in the rural districts of the United States during the last few years, a very decided movement toward consolidation, and wherever the work has been carried out in a thorough manner it has resulted in improving the character of the schools and in the restoration of family contentment in many communities. In the county of York, Ontario, it is pointed out that there are a number of villages which might serve as nuclei of the various consolidation areas. The course indicated here has been pursued in a number of the middle western states. Suitable locations having been found, locations accessible by good roadways from all parts of the district or area in view, they were made educational centers. The elimination of many small schools by consolidation made it possible to maintain one excellent school for accommodation of the students. In this way school trustees have been enabled not only to erect large, convenient and attractive buildings, which often are used also as social centers, and to install first-class equipment, but to employ a more competent staff of teachers.

This reform has had another effect in the United States, as doubtless it will have in Ontario when carried out; it has in many cases, as we have intimated, checked the tendency among parents and children toward discontent with rural conditions, and this change of sentiment for the better is marked in proportion to the advantages offered by the school centers. Realization of the fact that rural existence is not always what it should be, and determination to improve it in this and other respects, has done more, no doubt, to reverse the town and city trend in many parts of the United States than all the sentiment that has been talked and written on the back-to-the-soil movement. York county, Ontario, should be encouraged to put its tentative plan into actual operation.

Bolivia and Its Aborigines

WHETHER because the governing forces of Bolivia have been preoccupied with other matters, or because the Indian problem of that republic has not heretofore been considered important enough for detailed study, the fact seems to be that only recently has the question of improving the status of the natives been presented as essential to the progress of the nation. In an appeal for the Indian cause, El Tiempo, the leading newspaper at La Paz, declares that the condition of these people has not changed since the times of the Spanish domination; that they continue to be pariahs, exploited by provincial authorities, and victims of intemperance to a degree that is most demoralizing.

"The state has entered into a kind of partnership with the church," says El Tiempo, "the former to sell alcohol to the Indians, having a monopoly of its sales, and the latter to provide in her festivals the occasion for its consumption. The moral, intellectual, and material condition of the Indian is the worst possible, and hinders the progress of the nation, at the same time bringing us face to face with very many and very grave problems which must be solved, the tranquillity of outlying districts being in the meantime in constant danger."

That a Bolivian newspaper should venture to expose a condition that has long been known to exist indicates that a regenerating influence is at work to better the lot of the Indians of that country. To be sure, many Bolivians of the capital who for some time have felt that something should be done to raise the standard of the overwhelmingly large Indian population, now and then call attention to the experience of the red men of North America and then inquire whether the betterment in their case also was not long in coming. Be this as it may, the two wrongs scarcely make it right for Bolivia to defer action.

Some students of the native question in Bolivia appear to believe that the absence of immigration in some of the less accessible regions of South America is responsible for the unsatisfactory standard of the Indians. It seems to be proven that in certain sections, where settlements have been effected, the natives respond more quickly to the demand for doing something worth while. Emigration to South America is likely to increase when the great war is ended, and the possibility of infusing new ideas from without will then present itself as an experiment in the instance of the Indians of Bolivia.

Intensive Library Administration

BOSTON'S public library trustees in their annual report, just rendered to the city government, dwell at some length on the highly developed branch system now costing the city annually $140,000, as over against $42,355 twenty years ago. There are but few citizens now who are not within a mile of a book distributing and collecting point; and most residents are much nearer. Nevertheless the demand for new reading rooms and branch libraries goes up, and the trustees, considering contemporary conditions of industry and trade, are constrained to say "No" to applicants and to advise that the policy of the library for a while be intensive rather than extensive, and that it plow the library field of the city deeper rather than wider.

There is much to be said for this prudent policy on administrative as well as on economic grounds. Valuable as are the branch libraries, and admirable as is the theory of administration that demands duplication of standard books and their deposit near where the masses reside, it is in the main library that the city must invest most of its capital in books that either have lived long or will do so. There, as they come forth, must be accumulated the really essential publications of permanent worth; and there must provision be made for the scholar and serious investigator. It is quite possible, in expanding a branch system, so to use available funds that the trunk from which the branches spring is not given water enough for its roots. What most citizens of Boston should prefer to see and what we have no doubt they do wish to see, is a central library unhampered in purchase of books by any undue limitation of its book appropriation account, and not checked in any way as a collector of material for scholars by standards of censorship imposed without public assent.

This standard, we believe, is the first requisite of any up-to-date community library. When that is attained, then it is time to consider "extension" of facilities to persons that reside remote from the library and that wish to use it mainly for a base of supply for literature that in many instances is ephemeral in interest and in value. The ideal city library is both intensive and extensive in its policy of administration. When it can get funds for both methods it should use them; but when it cannot it should conserve the trunk of the system before the branches.

Incidentally the Boston library trustees in this same report appeal to the press and other publicity agencies to aid them by teaching patrons of the library to be more regardful of the books and periodicals they use, since the books and magazines are public and not private property and their mutilation makes full use thereafter impossible. The press no doubt will be glad to discourage such vandalism, adult and juvenile.